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New Cabinet on January 11

Indira's triumphant return to power

By George Mathew

January 9 Mrs. Indira Gandhi's triumphant return to power in India has stunned many political pundits. So far out of 415 seats declared in the 544-seat Lok Sabha, 305 have been won by Congress (Indira). Thus the second time in three years, the world's most populous democracy had staged a peaceful revolution at the ballot box. The Janata party headed by Jagjivan Ram has only 26 seats compared to 297 in 1977 and the Bharatiya Lok Dal or Janata Secular of Charan Singh has 38 seats. The Communists emerged strong in West Bengal and Kerala as anticipated.

Congress (I) bagged 28 of 29 seats in Gujarat and 39 out of 48 seats in Maharashtra.

Sanjay Gandhi (33) won his seat in Uttar Pradesh by more than 128,000 votes. Mrs. Gandhi has promised that her son would not be included in the Cabinet.

"You can't fool the people all the time," the victorious 62-year old Indira commented. She was elected from two constituencies, from Rae Bareilly and Medak in the South. Before a single ballot was counted Indira said that the party had won "entirely on my name."

Mrs. Gandhi is expected to assume office on January 11 and announce her cabinet.

New Delhi: There has been no election fever during the current general elections in India. Nor was there any 'wave' that swung the votes substantially in favour of one party or the other.

No doubt, as usual, the walls at every street corner were covered with election posters and promises heralding the elections. The real 'fever' was among the candidates and the parties, particularly for whom the success at the polls meant much more than a seat in the Lok Sabha or a berth in the new government. It was the question of their personal survival.

The people seemed to have lost their faith in the politicians irrespective of their party affiliations. Their experience of the past six Lok Sabha elections exposed the wide gap between election promises and performance. There has been considerable increase in the number of political parties since Independence. Splinter groups of the famed old political leadership, each with a vested interest.

What influenced the elections were: caste, creed or religious groups for which there were no dearth in the country viz Brahmins, backward classes, harijans, muslims, rajputs, bhumihars, jats, gujars, tyagis, minority communities, rajas, talukdars and so on.

Obsessed with defections and horse-trading, the enlightened voters decided to choose their candidates on the basis of their moral fibre rather than party affiliations.

Voters and Parties

There were 4576 candidates (twice the number in the 1977 elections) in the field of which 89 were women for the 529 Lok Sabha seats. In 11 constituencies in Assam no nominations were

Candidates

Among the important candidates in the fray were three aspirants

for the premiership, viz Jagjivan Ram of the Janata Party (who fought from his home constituency, Sasaram in Bihar),

Charan Singh of the Lok Dal from Bagpat in Uttar Pradesh and Mrs. Indira Gandhi of the Congress (I) from Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh (from where she was successively elected to the Lok Sabha except in 1977).

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was among those who chose to fight from two



Indira Gandhi



Sanjay Gandhi

constituencies, both from Rae Bareilly and from Medak in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh.

Mrs. Shakundala Devi, who is known throughout the world as the "human computer" filed her nomination from both Bombay South and Medak in A.P.

(continued Page 7).



Street corner walls in New Delhi covered with election posters and promises heralding the elections.

Making and breaking ties

New Delhi, Dec. 28 (UNI) - Never has the pre-election political scene in the country been so bewildering as now.

With the general election a week away political parties are still engaged in making and breaking alliances to suit their regional convenience. Allies in one state are rivals in another.

Besides open alliances there are covert understandings and adjustments among different parties and a voter, keen to make a wise choice, is likely to find political divisions blurred.

Another unique facet of the situation is that all the six national parties are fragments of the original three. The pairs are Congress (U) - Congress (I), Janata-Janata (S) and CPI-CPI (M).

The fragmentation has infected even the regional parties like DMK, the Republican party and the Kerala Congress.

The process of fragmentation has apparently dimmed the ideological distinctions and the three major contenders - Congress(I), Janata and Lok Dal-Congress(U) combine - are seeking a mandate, not so much for their parties, as for their leaders. This has personalised the election campaign to a degree never witnessed in the past.

Not only the voters but also party workers in many a constituency seem to be at a loss to know whom they are working for.

In Andhra Pradesh, supposed to be the bastion of Congress(I), none of the three major parties has come out with its final and complete list of candidates. The Congress(I) did announce candidates for 27 of the 42 seats it proposed to contest early this week, but Chief Minister Chandra Reddy's statement that they were not final has introduced an element of uncertainty.

The alliance of Congress(U), Lok Dal, CPI and CPI(M) has an uneasy going with the Marxists unilaterally announcing their candidates for five seats. Under the adjustment Congress (U) is to contest 14 seats, Lok Dal 17 and CPI 6. But the final shape of things is yet to emerge.

The Janata Party wants to fight all the 42 seats, but has not announced even half the candidates so far. Talks are going on between local Janata leaders and APCC(U) President to avoid multi-cornered contests.

The situation is slightly clearer in Tamil Nadu where the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has finalised arrangements to share the 40 seats from Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry with the Congress(I) and the Muslim League. The final shape of the All India Anna DMK led front is still not clear.

The AIADMK is taking under its wing all the other major and small parties. So far, it has not allocated any seats to the Congress (U) and the Lok Dal. After some hard bargaining it allotted the nine seats to the Janata Party, including Pondicherry, and three seats each to the two Communist parties. A host of parties are waiting at its door to get a share in the remaining 25 seats.

The AIADMK is keen to contest as many seats as possible to increase its leverage in the event of lack of any party getting a clear majority in the new Lok Sabha.

In Maharashtra, no one is certain of the alliances that will emerge. Chief Minister Sharad Pawar is leading the Parallel Congress which is recognised as part of the Congress(U).

In Jammu and Kashmir, the proposed electoral alliance between Congress(I) and the ruling National Conference is yet to materialise. The National Conference, headed by Sheikh Abdullah, has already announced it will contest all the seats in the State except the Jammu seat which it is willing to concede to Congress(I). Even the Congress (U) and Lok Dal alliance is under strain.

In Uttar Pradesh the Lok Dal and Congress(U) are quarrelling with the latter hardening its attitude on 25 seats. The Communist Party of India continues to grumble over seat allocations, but has come out in open support of Mr. Charan Singh from Baghpat.

The Communist Part of India (Marxist) has unilaterally declared its candidates for three seats saying they were not accommodated by the Lok Dal and the CPI.

The Congress(I) and the Janata Party are going it alone.

The newly revived Jana Sangh is also going it alone forming a Hindu National Front with the Hindu Mahasabha and the Ram Raja Parishad.

Swift nomination-eve alliances have defied all political calculations in western Madhya Pradesh and the eastern region of Chhattisgarh, which account for more than half of the 40 Lok Sabha seats in MP.

With Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia's joining the Congress(I), pull strategy in the Gwalior region has gone haywire for the Janata which regards western Madhya Pradesh as its stronghold. The fact that the young Scindia had won the Guna seat as an independent backed by Congress despite the Janata wave of 1977 is considered significant.

In the eastern region of Chhattisgarh, the formation of the new Prithak Chhattisgarh Party by Swami Pavan Diwan has disturbed the balance. Information and Broadcasting Minister P. T. Kaulshik is still holding talks with Mr. Diwan on the plea that the Lok Dal favoured smaller states. In the rest of the state the issue would be decided in mostly triangular contests.

In Karnataka, the principal contenders Congress, Congress(I) and Janata, are set to fight the Lok Sabha elections on their own.

While the Congress and Congress(I) have released their partial lists of 18 and 22 candidates respectively for the 28 Lok Sabha seats from the State, the Janata Party is yet to announce the list.

Chief Minister Sharad Pawar, is keen on putting up a single candidate against the Congress(I) in each constituency in Maharashtra.

General understanding was that constituents of the ruling Progressive Democratic Front (PDF) should contest the seats each party won in 1977.

Later the Parallel Congress insisted that it should contest additional four seats - Baramati, Jalna, Jalgaon and Bombay North East which were won by the Janata. It also announced that it would support candidates like Mr. Mohar Dharie, Mrs. Minal Gore, and Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar (CPI-M).

As a retaliation the Janata announced that it would contest 30 seats out of 48 in the State as against 16 won by it in 1977. Negotiations are still in progress between the Chief Minister and the Janata Party.

A "Progressive Front" consisting of the Congress, Parallel

Congress, Prajantantra Congress (Tirpude group) Peasants and Workers Party (PWP) CPI and CPI-M has been formed to fight "authoritarian and communal forces". The front has announced that the combined Congress will contest 25 seats, PWP five, CPI-M three and CPI two.

Some RPI factions are also negotiating with the Progressive Front and the Janata.

The pattern of poll alliance in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is similar to that in Tamil Nadu except in the case of the Communist Party which is going it alone.

Pak permits Indian film

New Delhi (IBS) - The Pakistan Government has allowed the screening of an Indian film after a lapse of 18 years.

The film to be screened is "Nur Jehan" made in 1967.

Sheikh Mukhtar, who migrated to Pakistan along with some prints of his own films in 1976 had appealed to Gen Zia-ul-Haq last May to allow screening of "Nur Jehan" and eight other films. "Nur Jehan" he had argued, portrayed the glory of Muslims. Gen. Zia had rejected this demand but had promised to help him export these films.

However, the cine-goers were almost unanimous in demanding screening of Indian films. They argued that most of the Pakistani films were but copies of the Indian films. If Indian films were allowed to be screened, Pakistani films would improve themselves in the face of competition, they said.

Finally, Sheikh Mukhtar got the permission to screen "Nur Jehan".

Fewer widowed

New Delhi, Dec. 28 (UNI) - The number of widows in South Asian countries had declined owing to higher marriage age and improved health conditions according to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh.

It says there has been a steady rise in the marriage age of females in India from under 13 years to around 17 years. For males the rise has been from an average of 19-1/2 years to about 22 years in 1971.

In Pakistan, apart from a slight fall in 1931, there has been a steady rise in the sigulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) for both males and females. Women in Bangladesh marry at an average of around 14 years, while those in West Pakistan at around 17-1/2 years.

In Bangladesh the sigulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) has increased by about 1.5 years since 1951 for both males and females and now stands at about 16 years for females and 24 years for males.

However, "what is significant is the fact that female widowhood is much more serious than that of males due to the restrictions on widows remarrying whereas, in all age groups, males would tend to remarry."

The Centre says the percentage difference between widowed males and females in India has increased with age. For the 1961 census, in the age group 45-47 of around eight per cent of men who were widowers nearly thirty per cent of the women were widows. In the age group 55-59 a little over 15 per cent men were widowers while nearly half the women were widows.

The 1971 census showed a decline in the percentage of widowed but the pattern remained the same as in case of 1961 census.

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"The percentage of widowers in India was slightly higher in the rural areas than in urban areas in all age groups," it says.

Data for the area covered by Pakistan before the formation of Bangladesh suggests that for age groups above 35 years the percentage of "women single" was only two while that of men was around six. "Similar results were noticed in case of India."

Data collected during 1961 and 1974 census for Bangladesh shows "a rise in the general health standards of the country."

In the age group 45-54 the percentage of widowers had fallen from five to two and in the age group 55 and above the decline was from 12 per cent in 1961 to seven per cent in the 1974 census.

In the age group 45-54 years a fall from 45 to 31 per cent was noted. Likewise, for women aged 55 years and over the percentage came down to 65 from 76.

Divorce was not frequent in India and the percentage in various five years age groups remained less than one per cent of the population in the respective groups.

In Bangladesh, however, divorce was more frequent. Statistics on "currently divorced" persons, masked the fact that divorced men mostly remarried. This was done to keep the census statistics for "currently divorced" low.

"FILMOTSAV '80"

New Delhi, Dec. 28 (UNI) - The forthcoming "Filmotsav '80" has attracted some of the best films screened at various international film festivals, a fourth of them representing the third world cinema, according to Director of Film Festivals, R. Raina.

Sethna elected

New Delhi: Dr. Homi Nusservanji Sethna, Chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, was elected Chairman of the Annual Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency held here.

Dr. Sethna's name was proposed by the Delegate of Sri Lanka and



Dr. H.N. Sethna, Chairman of the IAEA, Dr. on his left.

seconded by those of Nigeria, Brazil and Austria.

In thanking the conference for his election as its Chairman, Dr. Sethna referred to the active participation of India with the IAEA since its formative years and stressed the importance of recommitting "ourselves to promoting international cooperation in the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries."

Dr. Sethna who joined India's Atomic Energy Commission in 1959 had a distinguished career. He earned a number of honours, awards and prizes including

Child labour common

New Delhi (IBS) - Some 16.5 million children which is more than the entire population of Australia and Tasmania in India work for their living. Not only do they slog for long hours in extremely dangerous conditions, but the salary and food they exist on borders on slavery.

In this department, little girls suffer more than boys, living shorter life spans than the boys, although birth, itself, stipulated that the male life span is shorter than that of the female.

One of the chief areas of vicious conditions for child labour is in jobs such as mining, bricklaying and making construction and the

18 million orphans

New Delhi (IBS) - There were slightly more than 18 million orphans in India in 1971. Their number is likely to come down to less than 13 million by 1991.

This is expected to be one of the results of higher life expectancy and fewer number of children per family in the coming years.

These conclusions have been outlined in a study compiled by the Tata Institute of Social Science of Bombay. The study has been published by the Indian Social Institute in New Delhi.

The country at present has more than seven million destitute

Electronics

New Delhi (IBS) - India will begin manufacturing electric motor cycles in April 1980. Electronics (India) Ltd., a joint sector enterprise of the Karnataka Government having technical collaboration with a Swedish firm, is setting up a unit in the State for the manufacture of the motor bikes.

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To Win \$250,000: If you green and blue numbers (boxes A & C) match the green and blue numbers drawn - you win \$250,000.

To Win \$100,000: If your red and blue (boxes B & C) numbers are the same as the red and blue numbers drawn - you win \$100,000.

To Win \$100: Simply match the green number (box A) on your ticket with the green number drawn - and you're one of the 3,000 winners of \$100.

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Padma Shri in 1959 for outstanding work in Engineering Sciences; the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Award in 1960; "Padma Bhushan" in 1966; "Padma Vibhushan" in 1975 and the Sesquicentennial award of the University of Michigan in 1967 for

attended by 81 countries out of the 110 member states as well as representatives of the United Nations and a number of its agencies viz UNIDO, UNDP, FAO and WHO together with inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.



Dr. H.N. Sethna, [centre] presiding over the General Conference of the IAEA. Dr. Stigvard Eklund, Director General of the IAEA, is on his left.

seconded by those of Nigeria, Brazil and Austria.

In thanking the conference for his election as its Chairman, Dr. Sethna referred to the active participation of India with the IAEA since its formative years and stressed the importance of rededicating "ourselves" to promoting international cooperation in the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries.

Dr. Sethna who joined India's Atomic Energy Commission in 1954 had a distinguished career. He earned a number of honours, awards and prizes including

"Knowledge, Wisdom and Courage" to serve. He was also awarded the Sir Walter Puckey Prize for the year 1971 by the Institution of Production Engineers for outstanding contributions to production engineering; and the Sir William Jones Memorial Medal for the year 1974 by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

He was Deputy Secretary General to the U.N. International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva in 1958. He was also Member, UN Scientific Advisory Committee and Member, Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The IAEA conference was

Making use of the opportunity provided the conference which was hosted by India, Dr. Sethna met with the head of the U.S. Delegation, Mr. Gerald Smith, in a bid to pursue the renewed supply of enriched uranium for India's Tarapur atomic unit. With USA's commitment to non-proliferation treaty and India's declared policy not to enter such a discriminatory treaty, no headway in this regard seemed possible.

India is also in touch with the Soviet Union for heavy water required for its unit in Rajasthan and with France for the supply of fuel required for its fast breeder unit at Kalpakkam while at the same time looking for alternative indigenous sources.

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One of the chief areas of vicious conditions for child labour is in jobs such as mining, bricklaying and making, construction and the

particularly hazardous work of match manufacture, where their health and existence stems around a wage of 30 paise per day.

As a report on the subject stated "childhood is not a phase the average poor go through in India; most of them go straight from swaddling clothes into working outfits."

The anti-slavery society, which has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, was found 140 years ago. Its task centres around "working against all forms of economic bondage, including the exploitation of children and adults amounting to slavery."

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The country at present has more than seven million destitute or-

phans. Their number will come down by more than one million by 1991.

In another study, Prof. David Morley of the Institute of Child Health, London University, says that in the villages of Punjab diarrhoea was responsible for 40 per cent of child deaths. "It is likely that over a third of all deaths in young children in India are associated with this disease," he says.

Those children who survive each attack of diarrhoea are likely to be more under nourished following the attack", Prof. Morley says.

Electrobikes

New Delhi (IBS) - India will begin manufacturing electric motor cycles in April 1980. Electronics (India), Ltd., a joint-sector enterprise of the Karnataka Government having technical collaboration with a Swedish firm, is setting up a unit in that State for the manufacture of the motor bikes.

The electro-bike will be noiseless, pollution-free and have very few moving parts, which means less repairing costs as compared to petrol-driven vehicles.

The bike, Electrone-24, is operated by a 24-volt permanent magnet field motor powered by two 12-volt, 70 ampere hour lead-

Cat scanner

New Delhi (IBS) - The latest device manufactured to localise disease, including cancer, in millifractions is called the Cat Scanner; and is a venture which won this year's Nobel Prize. The device, costing about Rs. 10 million and called the Computerised Axial Tomography in its entirety, will be installed in this country with help from Indians settled abroad.

The Scanner could help save millions of lives in India with the timely detection of cancer in the next few years.

Dr. Arjun Seigal, chief of the Delhi Neurological Institute, will be managing the unit here. The Scanner can pinpoint the trouble spot in the patient, and it would require no painful surgery or cutting up to discover the extent of damage caused by the disease prior to any operation.

Teen club

Indo-Canadian Teen Club is a new organization formed, run by and for Indo-Canadian teenagers in the Ottawa-Hull area. Teenagers interested in participating in the activities, please contact one of the Co-Presidents:

John Samuel (Jr.)
733-9422

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828-9530

acid batteries. A maximum speed of 30 kilometres per hour drive, one can cover about 60 km per battery charge without running out of fuel.

The bike will cost 7 to 8 paise per km to operate and will be cheaper than any conventional bike. The cost of the vehicle is put at Rs. 6,000, excluding taxes and can carry one person. The concern has secured the right to produce 50,000 bikes per year.

Rise in sports goods export

New Delhi, Dec. 30 (UNI) - The export of Indian sports goods has increased appreciably during the last eight years.

According to Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SCEPC) sources, the Indian exports, which maintained a steadily upward trend since 1971-72, were of Rs. 234.70 million in 1978-79 as against Rs. 181 million in 1977-78.

This represented an increase of Rs. 53.62 million or 29.6 per cent over the previous year's performance. In 1971-72 the exports amounted to Rs. 25.5 million only.

Europe has traditionally been a major importer of Indian sports goods. Of the European countries, Britain had been the largest importer. In 1978-79, however, West Germany became the largest buyer when it increased its imports by 40 per cent over the previous year and over 80 per cent over the previous three years.

In 1978-79, India exported sports goods valued at Rs. 142.50 million to European countries where as the figure for the previous year for the continent was Rs. 100.08 million.

The export to Australia and New Zealand, during 1978-79, amounted to Rs. 36.72 million which is

Rs. 9.6 million more than the previous year's performance.

The exports to the region in 1971-72 were valued at Rs. 2.19 million. Within a span of eight years the exports had increased by nearly 94 per cent.

The Americans imported Indian sports goods worth Rs. 20.66 million during the period as compared to Rs. 20.22 million in 1977-78. In 1977-78, the exports were valued at Rs. 2.39 million only - an increase of 88.34 per cent.

The exports to West Asia and the Arabian Gulf zone, during 1978-79 were valued at Rs. 12.26 million as compared to Rs. 8.53 million during 1977-78 - an increase of 30.32 per cent.

The Central, South East Asian and Far East countries imported goods worth Rs. 9.96 million in 1978-79 compared to Rs. 10.17 million in 1977-78. The region's imports in 1971-72 were worth Rs. 2.69 million. The comparative figures for Africa, for 1978-79 and 1977-78 were Rs. 7.21 million and Rs. 12.28 million respectively.

The East European countries have also increased their imports of Indian sports goods. Their imports stood at Rs. 2.44 million in 1978-79, as compared to Rs. 1.61 million in 1977-78, an increase of 33.33 per cent.

Taxmen to watch marriages

New Delhi (IBS) - The income tax authorities have decided to keep a watch on expenditure incurred on marriages or parties arranged to celebrate social events.

The object is to collect evidence of expense incurred at such events, and help in the ultimate assessment of an individual's assets. The tax department provides for such a survey under Section 133/A (5). Under this

sub-section, the inspector authorised by the income-tax officer is empowered to collect information and record statements of any assets or expenses of a person at the time of a function or ceremony.

A spurt of lavish spending of money recently by parties has prompted the tax move. Expense on items including decoration, illumination, catering, reception and hotel bills, travelling, clothing, furniture, jewellery - all this comes under the tax collector's scope.

Importance of research

New Delhi (IBS) - Research in the country has increased the return on the rupee sevenfold since the beginning of the sixties when the ratio was just two to one.

Professor M.G.K. Menon, secretary in the Department of Science and Technology, said that through its 900 research institutions India had created the largest reserve of scientists and technologists in the world. A base had been set up for a dynamic national development scheme and

now needed continued investment in research and development rather than cutting off resources towards the end.

The situation on the industrial front was complex. Investment was high, and success depended on factors not related to research directly, and thus it was important to correlate research and development with the investment decisions. On the agricultural front, however, stupendous in food production was the direct result of efforts by agricultural scientists.

Marga chief allowed abroad

New Delhi, Dec. 28 (UNI) - The Union of India has not issued any instructions "asking or requesting" any foreign country not to issue visa to Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar alias Anandmurti, Chief of the Ananda Marga.

In view of this assurance by Solicitor-General Soli Sorabjee in the Supreme Court December 3, Mr. Sarkar withdrew his petition seeking directions for assurance of a no-objection certificate for permission to travel abroad.

It was up to the foreign countries which the petitioner wished to visit to decide his request for visa.

Mr. Sarkar had been permitted by the High Court and the Supreme Court to travel abroad. When he had approached certain foreign embassies including the American Embassy and the British High Commission for visa, however, they demanded that he produce a no-objection certificate

from the Indian Government before they could grant him a visa.

Indo-French trade

New Delhi (IBS) - India and France are to double their volume of bilateral trade in the next few years. The total turnover between both countries has gone up four times, from Rs. 839 million in 1972-73 to Rs. 3,000 million over 1976-77. During 1978, exports from France to India reached Rs. 2,680 million while exports from India to France amounted to Rs. 2,530 million.

The decision to double trade was taken at the last meeting of the Indo-French Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Increased cooperation in insecticides, small farm machinery, engineering and construction of elevators and grain storage is feasible.

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THE NEW MANDATE

The outcome of the Indian elections is no real surprise. The people of India had a clear choice between the squabbles of Janata and the stability promised by Indira. Some may even say that the people preferred the monarchy (father-daughter-son) of Indira to the anarchy of Janata. After all, are not the Indians used to over 600 princely states?

The clear choice of Indira with such a huge majority is better than having a weak-kneed, ever-shifting coalition where almost every P.M. wants to become a minister and every minister to become the Prime Minister and to make hay while the sun shines. But for Mrs. Gandhi's excesses during the emergency, her rule has been known to be better than most regimes after independence. Her rising son will continue to worry a large number of people. The electorate seems to have forgiven Indira in the hope that she will not forget her promises during the election campaign. A strong, united and effective central government will help India to develop economically and earn respect abroad as a nation not to be ignored or pushed around. A strong economy is the backbone to world's most populous democracy. Such policies, if adopted for a longer period, can make India one of the big powers of the world. No amount of Janata rule could have achieved that.

It is also reported that Indira would like to make India a presidential type of government. Looking back at the instability of the last couple of years under the British parliamentary system, one is inclined to agree with Mrs. Gandhi.

The caution required, however, is in assuring that such a President does not misuse the powers, either by becoming a dictator or by being corrupt.

We wish the new government all the very best and hope that Mrs. Gandhi will keep the promises she made during the campaign.

The end of prohibition

New Delhi (IBS) - Most of the political parties running the gauntlet for this year's general election, do not share erstwhile Prime Minister Morarji Desai's exuberance to impose total prohibition in the country.

Even the Janata manifesto was silent on the subject, and this is strange, considering it was the same party's plan which had cost the national exchequer Rs. 60 crores due to the phasing in of the "dry nation plan".

Charan Singh, who spearheads the Lok Dal, had been verbose in

bitting out against "luxuries" including television sets and fridges, yet even that manifesto has admitted that the "total prohibition law has made multi-millionaires out of bootleggers who were now financing political parties in India."

The Congress-I, which had tried to phase in prohibition during its regime, has, this time, preferred to ignore the topic completely. Its bosswoman, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, explained that her party preferred "temperance and persuasion" in dealing with the drinking habit instead of using the whip to enforce the law.

but with opposition from four or five other parties, the Election Commissioner fixed the date for January 21.

JAPANESE ALCOHOL PLANT FOR BARODA

New Delhi (IBS) - Two Japanese business houses, Nissan Chemical Industries and Nichimen company, will set up an Ono alcohol producing plant in Baroda, Gujarat.

Kerala poll on January 21

New Delhi (IBS) - The people of India's green and swampy State of Kerala will go to the polls on January 21 to elect a new Assembly. A notification will soon be issued to this effect by the State Governor.

The main parties should turn out to be the Muslim League, Congress-I and the Janata, perhaps in that order. These parties actually wanted the State election pushed ahead to February owing to pre-occupation with the national poll,

Multiculturalism ...2

By Dr. G.S. Paul

(Paper presented to the Executive Committee of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism)

The immigrant has a lonely journey in the land of his choice. Aiming with hopes, dreams, aspirations... very soon he comes up with the realization that what he left behind was utopia compared with the vortex of impediments that await him in the alien world he has chosen as his own.

One impediment is easily verbalized and reacted to: RACISM. The immigrant perceives himself a victim of racial discrimination. Racism becomes a self-perpetuating impediment which preys upon the immigrant as well as upon the larger society. It is, quite often, the major perceived impediment. The question needs to be asked, although it has been asked again and again: What is Racism? (At the risk of sounding simplistic and being challenged, let me say RACISM IS A REACTION TO COLLECTIVITY. It is the common man's reaction to, and apprehension of, the visible attributes of a newcomer.

Racism is not the cause, it is the result of impediments. It is perceived by the immigrant as a major stumbling block in the settlement process. Energies become concentrated and diffused on the effect rather than the root causes. It is about these root causes, the real impediments that I wish to speak today.

It is important to remember that racism and ethno-centrism are manifestations of deep-rooted problems that originate long before and linger long after the immigrant steps into his new life.

As all problems of human action and interaction, these impediments are fairly complex. For the sake of analyzing them, I have placed them in three broad categories:

1. External Impediments
2. Intermediary Impediments
3. Internal Impediments

1. External Impediments

The most important impediments are those broadly categorized as external. Once again, it should be evident that in this categorization there are no absolutes. For example, a very significant aspect of our life is religion. All religious practices are external, while the sentiment is intensely internal. The afore, when I call it an external impediment I am referring to the practice rather than the belief. To state the obvious, then, religion becomes a compensatory factor when we move into a different environment, and we adhere to it with extra devoutness. This creates an immediate distance from the larger society in terms of not being able to share their religious practices, holidays, festivities, etc., and trying, with certain amount of desperation not to let go of our own.

Closely linked with religion is the second impediment, namely, social-cultural. This impediment is not insurmountable, as compared with the one pertaining to religion. Culture is a relatively attractive aspect of an immigrant's personality. Not too many persons, even the reds of rednecks, are averse to a display of music, dance and theatre from a different cultural milieu. The same cannot be said for dietary habits, because this is a matter of highly cultivated and developed tastes. However unpalatable we may find certain culinary delights of the larger society, they are the accepted norm. But taste buds are hard to kill or transform. Therefore diet remains a sizeable impediment.

In the economic and political

impediments we move into the area of the most insurmountable. In my view, the most important of all is the economic impediment. Our most trying battle is fought to gain economic respectability. Most of us arrive with little or no financial resources. It takes us a long time to build up the resources that spell STATUS. Once we have achieved financial respectability we inch our way into status respectability. Therefore, our status is, in part, contingent upon our financial strength.

Once we make inroads into the economic sphere, other avenues become accessible. I am now referring to the political impediment. Politics is a closed door that is pried open through economic status. Once again, let me reiterate that it is the lack of roots in an adopted country that leads to the political impasse. Conversely, the political impasse prevents establishing of roots. Lack of political involvement here makes us build up frustrations that lead to a hankering for the political involvement we have left behind. Hence, the longing for "news from home", social group interactions centered around political events which come to us in dribbles of stale news. This is a first-generation trauma. The moment we become visible in community leagues, school boards, city councils, we are able to overcome some of this ambivalence.

2. Intermediary Impediments

I am using the word "intermediary" to bridge the gap between "external" and "internal". Considering the significance of the communications technology, it is sobering to realize how little control we have over media. Other than community channels which have a very limited audience, we have no access to the television media for instance. Result: there is little dissemination of information regarding our community to the larger society, other than philanthropic advertisements for CARE, Red Cross, etc. Lack of interest on part of visual media particularly, constitutes a major intermediary impediment.

Another intermediary impediment that has a long-range effect upon the immigrant is the School and Home conflict. Due to the fact that there is little or no relationship between children's school activities and the socio-cultural activities at home of parents and grandparents, children live in two different worlds and often cannot harmonize them. In some areas of the cities where there is an ethnic concentration, schools are known to make attempts to tailor their curriculum. But by and large most schools remain oblivious of this aspect of their student's lives. The conflict, thus created, is difficult not only for the children but often for the parents who may not even communicate in the same language. This is an institutional intermediary impediment.

3. Internal Impediments

Deep rooted internal impediments are difficult to eradicate.

Some of them are purely psychological, like the dual existence most immigrants lead. The first generation, particularly, is unsure of where it belongs. The desire to "return home" surpasses every so often, making the settlement process always a temporary solution. "Who Am I?" "Where Do I Belong?" "Where Do I Want To End My Days and Die?" Questions such as these keep uprooting the profile roots we shoot into the Canadian soil. After a period of such doubtings, the progress made in the political, economic and social spheres seems to lose its significance. And even if we never return (most immi-

grants never do) our progress is periodically retarded - returning us to square one.

Even more intimate than the above is a feeling of aloneness. Aloneness is differentiated from loneliness in that it implies a life without support from the extended family, which is such an integral part of life in India. Unused to the nuclear family concept, the immigrant must forge ahead with support only from the nuclear family group.

Other internal impediments have their origin in the home country and surface frequently in the country of adoption:

Citizenship conflict: India? Canadian or Indo-Canadian? Lack of commitment to the country of choice and inability to extricate himself from commitment to the country of origin.

Regional differences inherited from the country of origin and inability to band together.

Focus on personal economic well-being rather than community well-being. Desire to return "home" once the economic status has been achieved.

Building religious institutions like temples, mosques, etc., rather than community centers with broad socio-cultural interests involving the larger society.

In summary, then, the impediments of laying our roots in Canada are spread over every aspect of our life. Not insurmountable, but clearly, a challenge! I am looking forward to seeing the several workshops arranged for the rest of the day, grappling with solutions to minimize, if not mitigate, the impediments. What emerges should be creative solutions which will indicate the path to laying our roots in Canada.

RSS defended

Jabalpura, (UNI) - Mrs. Tara Bhattacharjee, grand-daughter of Mahatma Gandhi, is opposed to branding the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) as an organization of "the murderers of the father of the nation."

In an interview with UNI Mrs. Bhattacharjee, who came here from Rome (Italy), to canvass for her younger brother, and Janata Party candidate for the Jabalpur Lok Sabha seat, Rajmohan Gandhi, said all great men lost their lives like her grandfather but the entire organisation should not be blamed for the act of an individual.

Living in Rome, where her husband is an officer in the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Mrs. Bhattacharjee said she was perturbed at the mudslinging in Indian politics.

Mrs. Bhattacharjee, who is also a grand-daughter of C. Rajagopalachari lamented that all India's Prime Ministers since independence, had failed to create a second line of leadership.

"All politicians above sixty years of age should retire from active politics and give the younger generation a chance to lead the country," she said.

Asked to comment on Prime Minister Charan Singh's recent remark about Mahatma Gandhi's two mistakes, Mrs. Bhattacharjee said she hoped Mr. Charan Singh did not make those observations with any illwill towards the father of the nation.

India's existen

(CONTINUED FROM THE LAST ISSUE)

What happened in the courts of the Caesars? Rome and India for a long time had extensive trade relations with each other. India exported goods like pearls, jewels, perfumes, spices, silk, muslin (called *mobilia* by the Romans as it was so fine and transparent), dyes, cosmetics, oils, and ghee (purified butter). Roman wealthy women decked seven folds of Indian muslin parading the streets of Rome were seen to be a menace to the city's morals. The imports from India caused a very serious drain on Rome's supply of gold and silver since Rome did not have much to export to India to meet her trade deficit except by exporting bullion. Roman Senator complained bitterly that "articles that served feminine vanity, jewels and luxury objects drained all the riches out of the empire. As a result, the Roman government laid an embargo by legislative means on the import of the fine stuff from India. Silk about the first century A.D. derived alone from India, was sought for eagerly by the wealthiest Roman ladies, and so late as the time of Aurelian, in the latter half of the third century of our E. was valued at its weight in gold. Pliny, a Roman historian of early second century A.D., complained that "in no year does India drain our empire of less than five hundred and fifty millions of sesterces", which was computed in about the middle of the 19th century "at about 1,400,000 pounds" a year. Pliny wistfully complained that "so dear pleasures and women cost us. This drain to India was an important cause of the financial difficulties in the Roman empire from the reign of Nero onwards". No wonder that in the public law of the Roman empire collected by Emperor Justinian in the 6th century A.D., as an Englishman told us, "we find amongst the rest of the Indian commodities charged with duties all sorts of silk and cotton manufactures which they brought, as we do from those countries, and probably for the same reason, because they found that method cheaper than bringing the commodity and working it up at home."

It was not a coincidence that against the perversity of the European women were made long after the Roman complaint in the 17th and 18th centuries who were so proud of wearing Indian muslin, calicoes and silk inviting the same legislative prohibition by the European governments except the Dutch. This story will tell in the next article dealing with economic condition of India soon before the British topsy-turvyed her from the richest to the poorest country of the earth.

But one thing is certain that in the talk of religious, philosophical and cultural importance of India in the history of the world, even the economic history of the world as pointed out by an eminent historian, Arnold Toynbee, "comes intelligible only when we have taken into account Indian factor in it" because India has also been "a major force" in the field of economics.

This was so as India, before British writhed her under the perfidious grip, was the commercial center of the whole world for few years or few centuries for full three thousand years perhaps the longest period economic supremacy in the history of the world—as pointed by an eminent Indian historian. "For full thirty centuries India stood out as the very heart of commercial world" and she "throughout had the balance of trade

India's perpetual existence

By Surinder Nath Gupta

(CONTINUED FROM THE LAST ISSUE)

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This was so as India, before the British writhed her under their perfidious grip, was the commercial center of the whole world not for few years or few centuries but for full three thousand years -- perhaps the longest period of economic supremacy in the history of the world -- as pointed out by an eminent Indian historian: "For full thirty centuries India stood out as the very heart of the commercial world" and she "throughout had the balance of trade

clearly in her favour, a balance which could only be settled by the export of treasure from European and other countries that were commercially indebted to her. An Englishman, Sir George Birdwood, whose book was written at the request of the British Secretary of State, also observes that "the whole world has been ceaselessly pouring its bullion for 3,000 years into India" to buy the products of her industries. The bullion had to be exported from Europe simply because "West had nothing to offer the East in exchange for its products other than metallic currency, an enormous quantity of which was thus absorbed by trade with India."

Herodotus, a Greek historian, called the "Father of History" of 5th century B.C. pronounced India as the wealthiest and most populous country on the face of the earth. "The subsequent history of commerce has proved the correctness of his assertion. Alexander's generals in the fourth century B.C. were amazed at India's wealth."

Milton's phrase "the wealth of ormus and of ind" in *Paradise Lost* is well-known. Shakespeare refers to India as "the climax of great opportunities for this world as virtue is with regard to the world to come." "India as a Land of Desire forms the most essential element in General History", wrote an eminent German philosopher, Hegel (1770-1831). "From the most ancient times downwards, all nations have directed their wishes and longings to gaining access to the treasures of this land of marvels, the most costly which the Earth presents; treasures of Nature -- pearls, diamonds as also treasures of wisdom. The way by which these treasures have passed to the West, has at all times been a matter of World-historical importance, bound up with the fate of nations."

The birth of America and the greater part of Australasia for Europeans was an offshoot of the intense desire and activity to reach India, as Columbus and other European discoverers wanted to discover India, but "picked up the Americas, and the greater part of Australasia as unconsidered trifles by the way."

Galvano wrote, "It may be said that he (Diaz) like Moses, came to see the Promised Land, the land of India, but was never to set foot in it." A Swiss author, Bjorn Landstron, who studied the story of 3,000 years of bold voyages and great explorers from the early Egyptians to the dawn of the discovery of America, in his book *The Quest for India*, writes: "The routes and means were many, but the goal was always the same; with fabulous riches of gold, silver, precious gems, exotic foods, spices, fabrics..."

In a way, it is a considerable tribute to India that Marco Polo used the term 'India' not only for Peninsular India but also the regions of the Indian Ocean from Java to the coasts of Africa. The king of Portugal, in 1487, renamed the "Cape of Storms", as discoverer Diaz called it, to the "Cape of Good Hope", because "he had good hopes of finding the passage to India beyond it."

After more than two hundred years of search for the passage to India, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese, "guided by an Indian pilot, whom the king of Malindi had placed at his disposal" at last found the "Land of Desire" and "Land of Promise" in 1498. Da Gama's discovery "represents the last phase of a long quest for the Orient, dating from the Roman era" and wrought a revolution "not only in the com-

Child marriages

New Delhi (IBS) - Child marriage is still a major aspect in the average Rajasthani's way of life. Eyebrows go up if a girl is still a spinster when she enters puberty.

Journalists visiting villages around Udaipur saw scores of children, some of them still in swaddling clothes who were married. Joining over 10,000 kids in matrimony is a common feature in Rajasthan on occasions of Akha Teej, especially in the regions around Marwar.

Akha Teej is supposed to be the most auspicious day of the year for marriages, and the belief that the pandit need not be consulted on this one day before two persons lives are tied by the invisible thread of matrimony finds rows of marriage parties winding their way through the beaten track carrying the groom, sometimes still in his mother's arms, to meet his bride, still a sucking infant.

"The Phera" around the sacred flame, which Hindu law expects of the groom and bride, is done by the parents of the children if they are too little to walk. The parents carry their infants around the flame while the godman chants the rites.

Even more amazing is the fact that certain clans of Rajasthan still conduct betrothal and even marriages of their children while the infants are still in the mother's womb. Ironically, if one of the children dies at the time of birth, the "husband" or "wife" comes into this world already a widow or widower.

Parents justified the ceremony of child marriage saying they were prescribed by the shastras and no law of the land could abolish this. The age of marriage was found to be lowest among the Brahmins and Scheduled Castes because both parties claimed that they were helpless in protecting their womenfolk from the lusts of other men.

The Union Government which had long ago banned child marriage claims that it would be looking into the growing cases of violation of the law, but with a population of upward of 600 million people how this will be done is left to be seen.

INDIAN CYCLES FOR SRI LANKA

New Delhi (IBS) - Sri Lanka has placed an order with an Indian firm for the supply of 50,000 bicycles and another order for 200,000 cycles which will be placed in the next two years in order to reduce pressure on road transport service.

merce and politics, but also in the whole moral and intellectual life of Europe."

Today Europe and America -- "the spoiled child and grandchild of Asia" may think of their father and grandfather as senile, stupid, and backward as children normally do in this Western culture, but it will be a great fraud with history not to remind them the words of H.G. Wells when he said in 1930 that "the supremacy of the West is only a question of probably the past hundred years. The history of Western ascendancy is very brief indeed."

I have reserved the treatment of economic condition of India in the 17th and 18th centuries, before the British subjugated her, for the next article. It will be perhaps a news to most people that even in science and technology, according to European contemporaries, India was ahead of the West in the 18th century.

What is bhakti....2

Albert Schweitzer, defining religious myth wrote: "It is nothing else than the clothing in historic form of religious ideas, shaped by the unconsciously inventive power of legend, and embodied in a historic personality". (Albert Schweitzer - *The Quest of the Historical Jesus*, 1956, p.79). Buddha and Christ are two such 'historic' personalities round whom myths have been woven. The definition may be broadened to include semi-historic persons like Rama and Krishna. A more comprehensive elucidation of the term will be a fiction presented as historically true but lacking factual basis; a popular, traditional and unconscious falsehood believed to be true built up for presenting truth symbolically and emotionally. There is, therefore, a pragmatic element in a myth. For instance, there may be presentation of cosmology, employing the mythical method to escape the limitations of literal meaning on the one hand, and scientific scrutiny on the other. Vaisnavism is pre-eminently the product of myths of this type.

Vaisnavism has a mythical theory of history which is cyclical fitting in with the theory of incarnation of Vishnu. Creation, preservation and destruction are the functions of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, the puranic (mythical) trinity. History evolves according to the three actions in a circular form divided into four periods called yugas or ages. It is presumed that what is created must be ultimately destroyed. This is in tune with the second law of thermodynamics: the gradual decay of the universe. The story of mankind started with the Satya Yuga or the heroic age. It was followed by the Treta Yuga, a slightly soiled age when men and women were not exactly 'heroic' in mind and body. Rama is supposed to have figured in this remote past. A modest but imaginative guess may place him sometime between 1500 B.C. and 1200 B.C. He was a bright young man full of life and vigour with a strong sense of loyalty, brave, and morally above reproach. Tulidas makes him much more lovable than Valmiki, the original creator of a character which is historically feasible absolutely. He colonized south India and carried the Vedic culture over there.

The next era - the Dwaper Yuga - was definitely a decadent age. Vishnu became incarnate in Krishna.

It may also be called the age of the Mahabharat. The only trace which we have about Krishna in the old Upanishads is the reference to him as the son of Devaki and a pupil of Ghora Angiras; a celebrated teacher of philosophy. (Chandogyia Upanishad - 17th Khanda or section, 3rd Prapathak or chapter and 6th paragraph). A much, much later Upanishad - the Gopaltapani is wholly devoted to him along with Puranas like the Bhagvat Puran. In the Mahabharat, he appears as a mastermind who plans the destruction of the Empire of Bharat of the Kauravas to establish what is known as the Dharmarajya or the rule of moral law. For this purpose he found the Pandavas, the five cousins of the reigning monarch, as his tool. Krishna appears to have collected round about him more myths than any other person in Indian history. In Gita he is reported to have stated clearly: whenever there is hindrance to the Dharma, to re-establish it, I become, that is, take concrete form. (Gita-Chapter 4, verses 7 and 8). It is also a succinct statement underlying the Indian theory of incarnation. In this connection it may be urged that there are two very different phenomena to be contrasted: the deification of some great persons like Rama and Krishna on the one hand, and the identification of

such persons with the Param Brahma or the Supreme Being of the Upanishads on the other hand. At what stage Rama and Krishna passed from the one to the other is entirely a matter of speculation. If Krishna is the Gita claimed to be Param Brahma as Shankarabhashya (Shankar's commentary) indicates, then according to Advaitavada or pantheism, every individual can do the same as the Upanishadic great saying (mahavakya) goes (aham Brahmasmi - I am the Absolute. But according to Vaisnavism or Bhaktivad, Rama and Krishna are both incarnations; neither can assert any monopoly because the Indian theory of incarnation has very interesting historical and biological implications.

Who incarnates himself - Param Brahma or God, or Vishnu, one of the manifestations and creations of God? The Upanishads are absolutely clear that the gods were not independent beings as they are the creatures of God, something like the angels in heaven. The problem of incarnation is entirely mythical in the Indian Puranas or collections of myth; there is no scientific, philosophical and theological support for any exclusive claim. Advaitavada, a typically Indian pantheism, logically contradicts it. To popular imagination, it has a glamour, a relevancy and a justification far beyond the logic of a scientist and a philosopher. According to myth there have been so far nine Avatars or incarnations, the tenth one is expected to arrive in the fourth Yuga, that is, the Kali Yuga or the modern time. Let us see how the 9 fared in the past. The first one was the fish-Avatar, the second tortoise, the third bear, the fourth lion-man or Narsingh Avatar. The fifth Avatar was a pygmy or sub-man. The sixth was the cave man called Porsaram, a violent and very possibly an individual guided more by the instinct to survive than to save mankind. Rama is the seventh Avatar, the fully awakened moral man. The eighth is called Bajaram which is the name of Krishna's elder brother but it actually applies to him. The fact is, the theory of incarnation is not uniformly understood or spelled out by its protagonists and by its believers. For instance, according to Valmiki, the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana, Vishnu became incarnate in Rama by half, the other half was lodged in his three brothers. Tulidas, however, made Rama an incarnation hundred per cent. Similarly, Vishnu appears to have incarnated himself in Balaram, also called, Harikulesh, and in Krishna, the hero of the Mahabharat, Bhagvat Puran and Vishnu Puran. Mythically, it is painted in different colours. He is a statesman-philosopher, an insubordinate vassal of the empire of India, a person not incapable of playing the part of a diplomat and finally, a Don Juan who was in solemn quest of heroes, the lover of Gopis or cow girls. In the new world there are cow boys; in India there used to be the opposite sex discharging man's duties. This is women's lib with a vengeance. The ninth Avatar, strangely enough, was Buddha. Who says Buddhism is dead in India? He is the only historically accepted Avatar. There is a great similarity between Buddhism and Vaisnavism, especially Mahayana Buddhism.

Two interesting points are to be noted. According to the historical divisions called the Yugas or eras, society and the universe appear to be decaying. According to the theory of incarnation there is a distinct biological upsurge from the fish to humans. Life emerged somewhere by the sea and then migrated landwards to reveal itself. From the unicellular amoeba to man is a long upward swing.

N.C. Chatterji

Immigration regulations

CONTINUED FROM Dec. 13 issue.

Terms and Conditions of Admission

23. Where terms or conditions may be imposed.

(a) by an immigration officer pursuant to paragraph 14(2)(a), subsection 14(3) or (4) or paragraph 17(2)(b) of the Act,

(b) by a senior immigration officer pursuant to paragraph 23(1) (a) or subsection 23(2) of the Act, or

(c) by an adjudicator pursuant to paragraph 32(3) (a) or subsection 32(4) of the Act.

only terms or conditions of the following nature may be imposed, namely:

(b) in the case of an immigrant,

(i) where he has been landed by reason of his application for landing having been sponsored by his fiancée, the condition that his marriage to his fiancée take place within ninety days after he has been so granted landing.

(ii) the time when and place where he shall report for medical observation or treatment, and (iii) the time when and place where he shall furnish evidence of compliance with the terms or conditions imposed; and

(c) in the case of a visitor,

(i) a prohibition against engaging in employment in Canada;

(ii) a prohibition against attending any university, college or other institution and against taking any academic, professional or vocational training course at any university, college or other institution;

(iii) attendance in a course of instruction and at a university, college or other institution specified by the immigration officer;

(iv) the type of employment in which he shall engage;

(v) the employer with whom he shall engage and continue in employment;

(vi) the period of time within which he shall leave Canada;

(vii) the area within which he may travel in Canada;

(viii) where he is granted entry to become a member of a crew, the period of time within which he shall join the vehicle of which he is to become a member of the crew;

(ix) the time when and place where he shall report for medical observation or treatment or for any other purpose; and

(x) the time when and place where he shall furnish evidence of compliance with the terms or conditions imposed.

24. (1) Every application made by a person pursuant to subsection 15(2) or 16(1) of the Act shall be in writing and shall set forth

(a) the names and addresses of the applicant and each member of his family;

(b) the dates and places of birth of the applicant and each member of his family;

(c) the citizenship of the applicant and each member of his family;

(d) the dates and places of landing or entry of the applicant and each member of his family;

(e) the original terms or conditions imposed on the applicant and each member of his family;

(f) the variation requested of the terms or conditions; and

(g) the reasons for which the variation is requested, and, when applicable, shall be accompanied by

(h) the documentation referred to

in subsection 15(1), and (1) any other documentation or other information that the applicant considers relevant;

(2) Every visitor who makes an application pursuant to subsection 16(1) of the Act shall be present at the time his application is presented to an immigration officer.

(3) Where an application has been made pursuant to subsection 15(2) or 16(1) of the Act, the immigration officer examining the application may request that the applicant present himself for a personal interview.

Deposits and Bonds

25. (1) Where the Deputy Minister issues a direction to a transportation company pursuant to subsection 93(1) of the Act,

(a) any sum of money required to be deposited shall be in Canadian currency; and

(b) any other security required to be deposited shall be

(i) bearer bonds issued by the Government of Canada;

(ii) registered Government of Canada bonds transferred to the Receiver General in accordance with the Domestic Bonds of Canada Regulations; or

(iii) a guarantee bond acceptable to the Minister naming the transportation company as principal and a surety company as surety;

(2) Where a senior immigration officer requires any person or group or organization of visitors to make a deposit or post a performance bond pursuant to any provision of the Act, he shall

provide to that person or group or organization of visitors a receipt or other documentary record specifying the circumstances in which the deposit may be forfeited or the bond enforced.

Returning Resident Permits

26. (1) When a permanent resident intends to leave Canada for any period of time or is outside Canada, he may make an application, orally or in writing, to an immigration officer for a returning resident permit.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), an immigration officer shall issue a returning resident permit to a permanent resident who has made an application therefor where the permanent resident

(a) has provided the immigration officer with two clearly identifiable photographs of himself;

(b) has appeared for an interview if requested by the immigration officer; and

(c) intends to leave or left Canada

(i) for the purpose of carrying out his duties as a representative or employee of a corporation or business organization established in Canada or as a representative or employee of the Government of Canada or of a province or a municipality in Canada;

(ii) for the purpose of upgrading his professional, academic or vocational qualifications;

(iii) for the purpose of accompanying a member of his family who is a Canadian citizen or has been issued a returning resident permit; or

(iv) in any circumstances not

No more Samachar, says Indira

New Delhi (IBS) - Among her host of promises during her comeback bid, Mrs. Indira Gandhi assured newsmen that there would be no return to the one-agency scheme which she implemented at the time of the notorious emergency.

At that time, she and her Information and Broadcasting Ministry had rolled up the two English news agencies, PTI and UNI, along with some language ones and set them up under one head, 'Samachar'. Competition was clipped completely and the Centre assured itself greater ease with which to keep a tight rein on its functioning.

Newsmen cornered her at her Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh, campaigning and specifically asked her about the possibility of a return to Samachar should she return to power. She, just as specifically, said there would be no return to that set-up.

referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (iii) that the immigration officer deems appropriate.

(3) A returning resident permit shall not be issued to any person who in the opinion of an immigration officer, concurred in by a senior immigration officer, has ceased or will cease to be a permanent resident under subsection 24 (1) of the Act.

(4) An immigration officer may, pursuant to subsection (2), issue a returning resident permit

(a) valid for a period not exceeding twelve months; or

(b) with the approval of a senior immigration officer, valid for a period not exceeding twenty-four months.

The announcement, no doubt, has left the Indian Press a lot happier, for apart from a handful of committed newsmen, no one liked the Samachar idea and its control by government. So much so that about the first thing the incoming Janata Party did under the then Information Minister, L.K. Advani, was to break up Samachar and return its constituents to their former places.

ROLLS ROYCE (INDIA)

New Delhi (IBS) - Rolls Royce Limited of the United Kingdom has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary company called Rolls Royce (India) Limited, with its headquarters in the Capital.

The Company has been formed to build up the corporation links with India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Rolls Royce employs over 35,000 personnel in the design, development and manufacture of turbine engines for aircraft and for industrial and marine appliances. Products of the company are widely used in South Asian regions, which will now be served by the Indian subsidiary.

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Indira's

CONTINUED FROM

I.S. Johar, the famous comedian, sought election Bombay South and New (against the Congress) date, C.M. Stephen). The External Affairs Minister, Vajpayee, was the Janata date there.

Karunanidhi Roy (Ind) was not want to take any chance his nominations from several constituencies.

The largest number of dates (39, twice the 1977 and the longest ballot paper inches long) were in the Territory of Chandigarh.

There were multi-cornered in all constituencies except seven where straight contests were witnessed.

The acceptance of the nomination paper of Sanjay Gandhi Amethi in Uttar Pradesh and of V.C. Shukla from Mahas in Madhya Pradesh were engaged in the Court on the ground that both of them were convicted by a court on criminal offences (Kissa Kursi Kas case) and not eligible to seek election.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was against Mrs. Vijaya Rajada (Janata), a former prisoner who was imprisoned during emergency. In Madak she Jaipal Reddy (Janata). In the places the Lok Dal with their candidates in favour Janata.

In Amethi Sanjay Gandhi his old rival Pratap Singh (Janata) and in Mahasamund V.C. had a new opponent in E. Varma, a former Janata Minister.

Y.B. Chavan, Dy. Minister, was locked with main opponent Mrs. S. Patel (Congress (I)), wife of former Maharashtra Chief Minister in his home constituency Satara from where he was elected in 1977 with a margin of 1 lakh votes.

The Janata Party President Chandrashekar, sought election from Bailitala.

George Fernandez who re-election from Muzaffar (U.P.) on Lok Dal ticket tough opposition because of swindling popularity. He was elected in 1977 with a margin of 3.34 lakhs while in jail.

The Manifestos

It was an American author said that election meant collection of votes from the poor and (money) from the rich, and protection from each other.

The voter was baffled. Unable to make his choice on basis of the promises made each party in their manifestos. For one thing he knew that are not to be kept beyond elections if the performance of leaders in past was any indication. Then, most manifestos identical with the necessary gradient to woo each section of the society with special emphasis on the poor and Harijans. Common theme of these manifestos was the desire to fight poverty and unemployment, check on prices, the poor, non-alignment, minority religious rights, etc.

The Congress (I) projected Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the only leader who could lead the country and assured government under her leadership.

The Janata Party offered Prime Ministership to Ram Singh as India's first Harijan Minister and assured to carry out the task for which he was elected to power in 1977. The party got rid of defects.

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Indira's return to power

CONTINUED FROM Page 1

J.S. Johar, the famous film comedian, sought election from Bombay South and New Delhi (against the Congress(I) candidate, C.M. Stephen). The former External Affairs Minister, A.B. Vajpayee, was the Janata candidate there.

Karunanidhi Roy (Ind) who did not want to take any chances filed his nominations from seven constituencies.

The largest number of candidates (39, twice the 1977 figure) and the longest ballot paper (32 inches long) were in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

There were multi-cornered fights in all constituencies except in seven where straight contests were witnessed.

The acceptance of the nomination paper of Sanjay Gandhi from Amethi in Uttar Pradesh and that of V.C. Shukla from Mahasamund in Madhya Pradesh were challenged in the Court on the ground that both of them were convicted by a court on criminal offences (in Kissa Kursi Kas case) and hence not eligible to seek elections.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was pitted against Mrs. Vijaya Raju Schindia (Janata), a former princess who was imprisoned during the emergency. In Medak she fought Jaipal Reddy (Janata). In both the places the Lok Dal withdrew their candidates in favour of the Janata.

In Amethi Sanjay Gandhi faced his old rival Pratap Singh (Janata) and in Mahasamund V.C. Shukla had a new opponent in Brij Lal Varna, a former Janata Minister.

Y.B. Chavan, Dy. Prime Minister, was locked with his main opponent Mrs. Shalini Patel (Congress (I), wife of a former Maharashtra Chief Minister) in his home constituency in Satara from where he was returned in 1977 with a margin of 1.9 lakh votes.

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The Congress (I) manifesto projected Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the only leader who could save the country and assured a stable government under her leadership.

The Janata Party offered the Prime Ministership to Jagjivan Ram as India's first harijan Prime Minister and assured to complete the task for which they were elected to power in 1977, now that the party got rid of defectors and

opportunists. It promised a stable government with a change.

The Lok Dal (which failed to produce a common manifesto with its partner in the caretaker government, Congress (U)) spoke of a "firm, clear and radical strategy" to run the government. It offered to fight the authoritarianism of Mrs. Gandhi and the "communalism" as represented by the Jansangh in the Janata Party.

The Congress (U) sought to return to take up its "historical task" with its maturity, experience and commitment and claimed the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Asserting that the Janata Party and the Lok Dal were both sides of the same coin, the Congress (I) promised to eliminate communalism as represented by the Janata and provide a better deal to the weaker sections of the society. It blamed the Janata for all the ills in the economy brought about by its inept handling of the government during its 30-month rule.

In the light of the reaction of the defunct Anti-conversion Bill, all the parties promised freedom of religion. Prohibition which was the fancy child of Morarji Desai did not find any serious mention in any manifesto.

For the voter it was a difficult choice. The general attitude was to choose the better of the two evils when caste or other factors did not influence him. After all a government will have to be chosen.

Strange Alliance

Political ideologies did not matter in the elections. There were party alliances of convenience in different states in a bid to capture the "kursi" (chair) somehow.

The CPI and CPM which were opposed to the Janata party because of the alleged "Rss-Jana Sangh" domination representing communalism in the party had an electoral understanding with the Janata party in Tamil Nadu with the AIDMK which shared power at the centre with the LOK-Dal Congress (U) in the caretaker government. There was similar alliance in Punjab through the ruling Akali Dal which also had electoral adjustments with the Janata party.

The Congress (I) under the presidency Dev. Raj Urs who parted company with Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) to fight her authoritarianism was in league with the Congress (I) in Goa.

The Congress(I) and Janata Party which were the main rivals in the national scene had an electoral understanding in Kerala in spite of the fact that the Janata leadership was against it.

The Lok Dal which is sharing power at the centre with the Congress(U) was opposed to each other in more than 100 constituencies under separate manifestos.

At the same time the Congress (U) had electoral understanding with the Janata party in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.

In Tamil Nadu the DMK joined hands with Mrs. Gandhi in spite of the fact that the DMK government of Karunanidhi was summarily dismissed by her in 1975 and the Sakaria Commission was instituted to inquire into the corruption charges against him.

The situation in Maharashtra was still confusing. The ruling parallel-congress had understanding with the Janata and Congress (U) in some parts of the state,

with the left parties like CPI and CPM in their strongholds and with the Lok Dal in certain constituencies.

Retired from Politics

The seventh Lok Sabha will have a number of new faces in place of a number of sitting members who were denied party tickets or voluntarily retired from politics or declined to fight elections. "Enough is enough", they seem to contend in disgust.

The first person to announce his retirement from active politics was the former Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, on his exit from office. He had been actively campaigning for his party but declined to fight the elections.

The veteran parliamentarian, H.V. Kamath, did not seek re-election. The same was the case with C. Subramaniam, presently Defence Minister, and the former Lok Sabha Speaker, K.S. Hegde.

Swaran Singh who was a Cabinet Minister in all the previous governments until 1977 declined a Congress (U) ticket from Jullunder. There was strong rumour that he was joining the Congress (I).

A.C. George, Sayed Mohammad, O.V. Alagesan, K. Gopal all of whom were ministers at the centre did not seek re-election.

Election Results

The first person to be elected to the 7th Lok Sabha was Dr. Farooq Abdullah, son of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah. He was elected unopposed from the Srinagar constituency.

All the remaining results will be announced by January 10 and a new government will be formed thereafter.

Higher airport charges

New Delhi (IBS) - Landing charges at all the four international airports in the country would be increased by 15 per cent from April 1, 1980.

According to sources in International Airports Authority of India (IAAI), which looks after their management, letters have already been sent to various airlines operating from there inviting any objections. In principle, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which has a membership of over 100 airlines, has already approved the stipulated increase.

The revision is in keeping with the increase in airport maintenance expenses and worldwide figures.

The charges have already been going up throughout the world in the past few years. For instance, in India itself, while the landing charges for a Jumbo international flight was Rs 5,432 at present it is Rs 15,774. The domestic charges for the same flights are roughly 40 per cent less.

The lowest charges are for the Fokker and Avro flights: Rs 304.50 for international flights and Rs 198 for domestic.

INDIAN CHIEF REMAINS

New Delhi (IBS) - M.A. Vellodi, a former secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, was re-elected Chairman of the Disarmament Commission for 1980. Rotation is the usual principle followed, but the European, African, Latin American and Asian groups participating in the voting opted in favour of the Indian for a second term.

When Indira planned to flee

By George Mathew

New Delhi: After her defeat at the polls in 1977 Mrs. Indira Gandhi had planned to flee from India.

This was revealed in a recently published book entitled "Persons, passions and Politics" written by one of her close confidants Mohammed Yunus. He was Mrs. Gandhi's roving ambassador with a cabinet rank during the emergency.

According to Mr. Yunus, Mrs. Gandhi's plan was frustrated by the then Chief of the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) R.N. Rao, who alerted the government. Her passport was impounded thereafter.

Mr. Yunus has also revealed that Mrs. Gandhi was a sheer puppet in the hands of the caucus. For instance, he narrates the "Turkman Gate incident" in which a number of people were reported killed in police firing against the residents who resisted the demolition in the area during emergency by the Delhi Development Authority at the instance of

Media freedom promised

New Delhi (IBS) - Different political parties during the election fray have sung different songs about media freedom.

The Janata Party, Lok Dal, Congress(U) and the CPM in their election manifestos, have favoured an amendment of the Constitution to safeguard the freedom of the Press.

The Congress-I manifesto, however, merely records its commitment to maintain Press freedom and also the party's "opposition to Press censorship."

The Congress-I promises "all possible encouragement" in the development of small and medium newspapers, including those in the regional languages.

Hukamnama is absolute

New Delhi (IBS) - The authority vested with the 'Pati Piaras' (Five Chosen Ones) to issue a Hukamnama is an unique feature of the Sikh religion, and explains why both Jathedar Jagdev Singh Talwandi, the Akali Dal Chief, and Mr. Jivani Singh Umaranagal, Punjab's dashing Revenue Minister have accepted the ruling and its subsequent penalty so easily.

While its outline might be somewhat similar to the 'Fatwa' by 'Ulema' (Muslim divines) on crucial matters pertaining to their religion, the Sikh Hukamnama, originally issued by the Guru himself, is different in content and scope.

The authority now lies with the jathedars of the most revered gurdwaras, the Akal Takht, Amritsar, Shri Keshgarh Sahib, Anandpur, Path a Sahib and Shri Hazur Sahib, Nander, and the head priest of Harmandir Sahib which is the Golden Temple, Amritsar. The verdict of these men is final.

The first history making Hukamnama was issued by the Sixth Sikh guru, Hargobind in 1606, soon after he ascended the throne, after the execution of his father Guru Arjan Singh under orders of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir, for charges of subversion against Islam. With the swords of 'peeri' and 'meeri' girding his waist he issued directions to his followers to send him gifts of oxen, camels, foodstuffs and horses.

One hundred years later, in 1708, the last Sikh Guru, Gobind Singh, issued a Hukamnama ordering his followers to render all possible support to Baba Banda Bahadur, in his first

Sanjay Gandhi. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, came to confirm reports of deaths of which the number ranged from 613 to 1611 after obtaining an express sanction from Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Yunus who went to the area with the Sheikh says that the "fact finding mission" of the Chief Minister ended abruptly when his guide, Bashir, was whisked away by the police before their very eyes. When the matter was reported to Mrs. Gandhi she simply said "what am I to do?"

About the people who rejected Mrs. Gandhi in the 1977 elections, the book says that "the people were fed up, frightened and resentful" of the emergency. "To ask them for votes, in that stage was like saying as the proverb goes 'aa bael mujhe maar' (come the angry bull, hit me)."

Mr. Yunus says that it was the emergency which had turned the country into "a sick child" and the election was the "bitter medicine" which the "patient" was asked to take without the "needed time to cure."

Except for the Janata Party, others are silent on the role of radio and television and the film industry.

The Janata Party reaffirms its commitment to convert AIR and TV set-up into an autonomous corporation. Its manifesto recalls the Prasar Bharati Bill introduced by the Janata Government on the subject which has lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Yct. Gobind Singh's wife, Mata Sundari had to issue yet another Hukamnama in 1715, directing the Sikhs to disown the head Banda, as he had violated the concepts laid down by Guru Gobind, by proclaiming himself Guru. The lady's command was obeyed and Banda abandoned by his followers. The leader was finally captured by the Mughals and beheaded near Delhi in 1716.

While the Sikhs have treated Banda as an outcast since then, it was this leader who actually shattered the stronghold of the later Mughals and paved the way for the Punjab to come under the rule of Sikh rajas like Ranjit Singh and others.

BOEING SERVICES ON BOMBAY-COCHIN LINE

New Delhi (IBS) - Indian Airlines will introduce a Boeing service on the Bombay-Cochin route and an Airbus service on the Bombay-Goa route under the amended winter schedule. The airline will begin operations with a 126-seat aircraft with restricted load to link Bombay and Cochin. The number of passenger traffic between the cities has compelled the airline to operate the Boeing 737 even in the face of its fleet constraints. The airline will also operate a HS-748 on the same route.

FILMS

BAGULA BHAGAT (Hindi)

Directed by Harmeesh Mathotra

Produced by Gulu Sippy

The huge success of *Victoria No. 203* started a new trend: take up a crime theme, bring in two crazy characters to turn it into a loony mess, make them do all sorts of singing, dancing and prancing, reduce the lead pair of heroine and hero to side characters, and you have a sure winner. *Victoria No. 203* proved this. If its follow-up *Chori Mera Kaam* was not as great a success, in spite of the fact that it had a better looking pair in the lead (Shashi Kapoor and Zeenat Aman), the reason was that it had only one loony character.

When Ashok Kumar and Pran, the two stalwart character artists of the Indian cinema, were paired together as loony characters in *Victoria No. 203*, they created a laugh riot - by their antics and tomfoolery. People went again and again to watch their crazy cavalcade of sense and nonsense, less for beautiful Saira Banu and still less for its story and direction. In *Chori Mera Kaam* Ashok Kumar single-handedly could not achieve those comic results which he did in the company of Pran in *Victoria No. 203*.

Going by the first half, it looks as if *Bagula Bhagat* is a film of Shatrughan Sinha, for Shatrughan Sinha, by Shatrughan Singh. He dominates it - to display his screen image of a tough guy, revelling in risks. In order to collect a huge sum to build a

school for the poor and dedicate it to his mother, he graduates from a small timer to a big criminal. But when he falls foul of the criminal smugglers by not delivering "the goods," he finds himself in danger. "The goods" is a jail bird for whose safe delivery Shatrughan Sinha is paid the huge money meant for the school. And when the jail bird is none else but Ashok Kumar, crazy things start happening. A few twists and turns - the jail bird is Shatrughan Sinha's real father supposed to have been dead - make the happenings livelier. Ashok Kumar has not yet played as eccentric a character as he does in *Bagula Bhagat*. An artist of Ashok Kumar's stature inspires great respect but when he takes to loony comic roles, he can inspire great mirth also. That's precisely what Ashok Kumar does here. Especially, when he makes Anwar Husain's boss of the criminal gang dance to his tune, literally. And when Ashok Kumar takes over, everybody is relegated to the second position.

Bravado and Braggadocio are Shatrughan Sinha's screen characteristics and he repeats them here ad nauseam. Shabana Azmi tries to imitate film heroines, without having their figure or sensuality. Padma Khanna is the smugglers' moll and does a sizzling cabaret number. The helplessness of Anwar Husain's gang boss is to be seen to be believed. Kamini Kaushal's mother is as much sympathy-evoking as traditional Indian mothers are.

Harmeesh Mathotra, who specialised in action and stunt movies, has done a good job of this

Miss India is Hollywood star

By Dehnen Barclay

New York - She never had acting lessons, carries a shrine filled with pictures of gods everywhere she goes and went bald for her latest film role. But Persis Khambatta says she's just an old-fashioned gal.

"When I left India 10 years ago, I took India with me," Khambatta said. "My values are still the same. Fidelity is important."

"I still feel it's a man's world and the man has to chase a woman," she said. "I don't feel sex is better than breakfast and you can sleep around anytime. Relationships are more important to me."

Even though, she said, "this business is constantly when you

serio-comic action thriller. Kal-yanji-Anandji have composed a few *hazans* in as free style as they are written by Anjaan. K. H. Kapadia's cinematography may not be in top grade but it serves the style and grade of the film.

Screenplay writers these days leave many crucial things unstated and unexplained. Even if such important points are not properly presented on the screen, people, in search of entertainment, ignore them. We are hinting at Ashok Kumar's escape from jail in the company of Shatrughan Sinha. These slips don't fall in the category of dramatic licence, do they?

know and what your bank account is."

"Right now, there's a lot of frustration," she said. "I'm sort of being pushed into a corner where people want me to change. They can't deal with fidelity and sensitivity and honesty. But if I become tough, I'm going to hate myself."

Khambatta, a former Miss India, shaved her head for the role of Lia in *Star Trek: The Motion Picture*. Her hair has since grown out in all its thick, dark richness.

"I love acting," she said, "because I feel one is made of a lot of personalities. One day I hope as an actress I will be able to express my soul to people. When I can touch people's souls and make them laugh I will feel good."

It was while making the film *The Wilby Conspiracy* with Sidney Poitier that he told her she was "an instinctive actress" - a performer who could do the work without ever really studying the craft.

Khambatta said she feels more secure with camera work than with stage work.

"I know this was my destiny and I know I have further to go," she said. "I like challenges. I've taken a chance every time - when I went to London, when I went to New York."

She started modelling in India

when she was 13. But at age 17, she left with less than \$15 and went to London to pursue her career. Although this was unusual for a young Indian woman, Khambatta nevertheless had the support of her family.

"Growing up in India was difficult for me because my parents were separated when I was two."

SCOPE FOR FILM EXPORT

New Delhi (IBS) - Indian feature film export touched a peak and earned Rs. 12.75 crores during 1978-79. The main reasons for this were the multi-starrers which fetched tremendous returns from the Gulf countries, where they are popular.

Exports of feature films could be scientifically increased, if proper encouragement is given and some hurdles being felt by exporters are removed now. A working group of the national film policy is being set up by the Government to study the question.

Export formalities should be rationalised, and Reserve Bank formalities reduced to a minimum. A separate censorship is also sought for films going out, as foreign standards have a more liberal or stricter censorship board. Also, the system of giving prints on a quota have to be scrapped, while festivals should have a lot more colour and glamour, which would help sell the films in the international market finally.

Slap exchange racial slur

Milton, Ont. - After being a constant victim of racial abuse during 14 years as a Halton Regional policeman, Constable Ayodhya Prasad momentarily lost control when he slapped a man. Provincial Court was told yesterday.

The 36-year-old native Guyana was given an absolute discharge yesterday after pleading guilty to common assault.

Constable Prasad was "acting a person, not as a police officer" when he slapped Donald Gordon Harding of Acton across the face while on duty in the town of Halton Hills on Sept. 25, the constable's lawyer, John Belghem, told the court.

Full time di for NACOI

Applications from University Graduates with experience in community work are invited for the position of Executive Director for the National Headquarters in Ottawa. The successful candidate will undertake programs and activities designed to achieve the aims and objectives of the NACOI under the direction of the NACOI.

DE

DHYAN CHAND

New Delhi (IBS) - The Grand Old Man of Indian hockey is no more.

The man who brought to hockey an artistic wizardry yet unmatched in the history of the game breathed his last at 4.25 December 3 morning at the All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi.

The moment the news was heard on AIR's 8 a.m. bulletin a stream of hockey lovers started pouring into the Medical Institute to have the last 'darshan' of the great sportsman who gave so much to Indian hockey.

What Pele is to football, Dhyan Chand was to hockey. There might be many Peles in countries outside Brazil, but Dhyan Chand was only one of his kind in the world.

The 'wizard' who gave his whole life for hockey, earned a distinction when like him, his younger son, Ashok Kumar, was also given the honour of leading the country during the international hockey tournament in Perth this year.

There are instances everywhere where a father and son had played for their country; but this is the only instance where father and son, through their shared merit, won the distinction of leading a national team on the field.

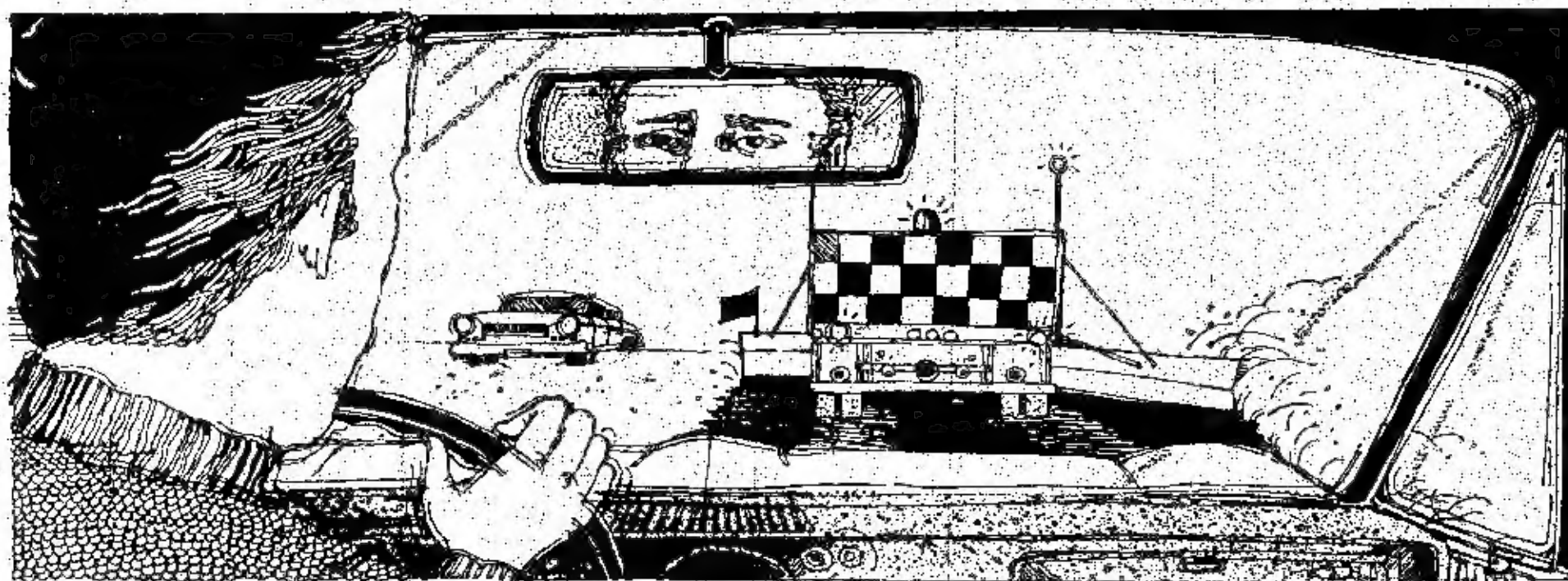
The instance, is cricket, where the Nawab of Patudi - senior and junior - captained the Indian cricket does not qualify for distinction because the appointment of the Senior Nawab captain was more of a political nature.

VETERAN JOURNALIST

Calcutta, Jan. 7 (UNI) Sudhanshu Kumar Basu, editor of local evening, Hindustan Standard, died of cancer at residence December 16. He was 67.

An eminent journalist with facile pen, Mr. Basu covered a variety of subjects ranging from politics to cricket.

Mr. Basu started life as a teacher in the Vidyasagar College, and later left teaching to join the Hindustan Standard as an assistant editor in the 1940s.



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Slap exchanged for racial slur

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Constable Prasad was "acting as a person, not as a police officer" when he slapped Donald Gordon Harding of Acton across the face while on duty in the town of Halton Hills on Sept. 25, the constable's lawyer, John Bellegem, told the court.

Assistant Crown attorney Owen Haw said the policeman, a resident of Oakville, was "overcome by emotion after hearing a racial slur yelled by one of the occupants of a passing car."

Mr. Haw said the constable chased the car in his cruiser and after stopping it slapped Mr. Harding. Mr. Harding later denied making the slur.

Mr. Haw quoted the constable as saying that he had been called a Paki.

Police Chief James Harding praised the constable for pleading guilty but said further disciplinary action is being considered.

(Globe & Mail)

Full time director wanted for NACOI

Applications from University Graduates with experience in community work are invited for the position of Executive Director for the National Headquarters in Ottawa. The successful candidate will undertake programs and activities designed to achieve the aims and objectives of the NACOI under the direction of the NACOI

National Executive Committee. This is a challenging full time opportunity with a commensurate salary and benefits within \$15,000 to \$20,000 range. If interested, please forward full particulars and curriculum vitae to the Search Committee, NACOI, 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5E9, before January 15th, 1980.

DEATHS

DHYAN CHAND

He became editor of the paper in 1950.

New Delhi (IBS) - The Grand Old Man of Indian hockey is no more.

The man who brought to hockey an artistic wizardry yet unmatched in the history of the game, breathed his last at 4.25 December 3 morning at the All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi.

The moment the news was heard on AIR's 8 a.m. bulletin a stream of hockey lovers started pouring into the Medical Institute to have the last darshan of the great sportsman who gave so much to Indian hockey.

What Pele is to football, Dhyani was to hockey. There might be many Peles in countries outside Brazil, but Dhyani Chand was the only one of his kind in the whole world.

The "wizard" who gave his whole life for hockey, earned a rare distinction when like him, his younger son, Ashok Kumar was also given the honour of leading the country during the international hockey tournament at Perth this year.

There are instances before where a father and son had both played for their country, but this is the only instance where father and son, through their sheer merit, won the distinction of leading a national team on the field.

The instance, is cricket, where the Nawab of Patodi - senior and junior - captained the Indian cricket does not qualify for this distinction because the appointment of the Senior Nawab as captain was more of a political nature.

VETERAN JOURNALIST

Calcutta, Jan. 7 (UNI) - Sudhanu Kumar Basu, editor of the local evening, Hindustan Standard, died of cancer at his residence December 16. He was 67.

An eminent journalist with a facile pen, Mr. Basu covered a variety of subjects ranging from politics to cricket.

Mr. Basu started life as a teacher in the Vidyasagar College, and later left teaching and joined the Hindustan Standard as an assistant editor in the late forties.

Mr. Basu played a key role in establishing the Department of Journalism in Calcutta University. He took over as head of the department in 1978.

Mr. Basu was the editorial consultant of Hindustan Standard for some time. He was also President of the All India Newspaper Editors conference.

VETERAN SPORTSMAN

Bombay, Dec. 21 (UNI) - Anthony Braganza, who had the rare distinction of representing India in both hockey and football at the international level, died December 9 of a heart attack. He was 52.

A regular in the football and hockey teams of the Tata Sports Club for many years after he joined it in 1949, Braganza was member of the All-India Football Federation team which toured the Soviet Union in 1955. He also played in the Indian hockey team which participated in the 1954 Asian Games in Manila.

After his retirement, Mr. Braganza helped the promotion of sport at the school and club level.

SCIENTIST

New Delhi, (UNI) - Dr. (Mrs) Shanta S. Rao, a noted Indian scientist in the field of reproductive biology and contraceptive research died at the age of 56.

Winner of a number of coveted prizes, Dr. Rao was the Director, Institute for Research in Reproduction, Bombay, one of the leading institutes of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

JOURNALIST

New Delhi, Dec. 30 (UNI) - Sachindra Lal Ghosh, a veteran journalist and author, died here December 8 following a heart attack. He was 74.

Mr. Ghosh is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Ghosh started his journalistic career in 1928 with "Swadhinata" run by the Jugantar party. He had also served some Calcutta dailies and was the assistant editor of the Delhi Hindustan Standard. He was the editor of the Indo-Asian Culture from 1962 to 1972.

Announcement

THE TASK FORCE ON THE RACIAL AND ETHNIC IMPLICATIONS OF POLICE HIRING, TRAINING, PROMOTION AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

invites submissions from interested groups and individuals. The Task Force is not an investigative or a complaint body. It is primarily interested in receiving suggestions which will help the Task Force in its deliberations. The results of this study are intended to assist the police as they face the challenges of an increasingly complex and pluralistic society in the Province of Ontario.

Please address enquiries and submissions to:

The Task Force on the Racial and Ethnic Implications of Police Hiring, Training, Promotion and Career Development, Ministry of the Solicitor General, 25 Grosvenor Street, 11th Floor, Toronto, M7A 1Y6
Tel: 965-2196

Deadline for submissions is January 31, 1980.

Indians in Quebec

According to a Quebec Government publication Indo-Canadians (or perhaps Indo-Quebecers?) adapt to life in the province better than Caribbean, Chinese, Greek, Italian and Filipino immigrants. However, their adaptation is slower than that of German, Arab, Portuguese, Slavic and even British immigrants. The study has assigned points for difficulty in adaptability for all immigrants. At the top comes the francophone countries which were assigned less than six points. Among the countries in the middle with 7 to 9 points are India and Arab countries.

Though Indo-Canadians ranked very low in their ability to learn French, (14th rank out of 16 countries), they ranked quite high (4th) in non-linguistic factors - after U.S., France and Belgium.

The study was prepared by Institute National de la recherche scientifique of Montreal.

Fines for tax evasion

Two Toronto men were fined in Ontario Provincial Court for evading payment of taxes.

Shil K. Sanwalka of King Street East was fined \$6,000 for evading payment of \$5,007 in federal income taxes. Gino Sena of Milverton Boulevard was fined \$3,000 and placed on two years' probation for failing to pay \$4,380 in Ontario retail sales tax.

Mr. Sanwalka evaded paying income tax by providing false claims for the support of non-resident dependents. Mr. Sena failed to pay the full amount of retail sales tax required under Ontario law.

Globe & Mail

NAXALITE RESURGENCE IN TAMIL NADU

Madras, Dec. 23 (UNI) - The Naxalite movement in Tamil Nadu, crushed or immobilized during the emergency, is showing signs of resurgence in at least five of the fifteen districts, with the most backward Dharmapuri district being its focal point, according to informed sources.

The other districts where the movement is gathering strength are North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The extremist philosophy of violent overthrow of the system by encircling the cities from rural bases is gradually gaining followers.

Racism: tactics on how to fight it.

By Maryka Omatsu, M.A., L.L.B. who is a lawyer practicing in Toronto and also Acting Director of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Ontario Region.

Several days ago, I was a panelist on a Forum on Racism at the Riverdale Intercultural Council (Queen East Presbyterian Church).

The panelists were of East Indian, Chinese and Japanese descent (myself). The auditorium, which was full, was very multi-racially mixed.

The other panelists spoke of problems with immigration, the media and the police (through a representative of the Albert Johnson Committee). Dudley Laws was an invited panelist, but he did not attend.

I was struck by the fact that as "visible minorities" we had much in common and should be each others' allies in the fight against racism.

For example, several months ago the black community was protesting police shootings of blacks.

Today, the Chinese community feels itself under attack. The W-5 CTV programme insinuated that Chinese students were taking the places in universities from the "rightful owners", i.e., white Canadian students. Simultaneously, the Citizens' Coalition is continually focusing on Chinese immigration - the Boat People, the Cambodian refugees, and stating that these immigrants are taking jobs and social services from Canadians (i.e., white Canadians).

We all know what it is like to be a community under racial siege. We can all scratch out the word Chinese and replace it with our own racial or ethnic origin.

The history of my people in this country during World War II is an example of an easily identifiable

racial group that was without friends or defenders. So as an isolated group, it was a simple matter for a racist government with racist public support to strip Japanese-Canadians of all their "rights". All persons of Japanese origin were forced to leave their homes, schools, jobs and possessions and relocate in remote areas of northern British Columbia, for a period of up to seven years (1942 to April, 1949). They were incarcerated in prison camps; and had all their property and possessions confiscated and sold by the federal government for approximately one tenth of their real value.

After the War, given that the Japanese had no homes or jobs to return to; that several provinces had refused to allow Japanese-Canadians to resettle in their jurisdictions, approximately 4,000 (approximately 25 per cent of the total Japanese-Canadian population) re-located to war-damaged Japan, a country that most had never known.

Yet no Japanese-Canadian was ever charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the war years.

The lesson that we can all learn from the Japanese experience is that without friends we are weak and defenseless. But if we stand together we are a force to be contended with.

We are each other's keeper. We have more in common than we know.

Obviously, if we expect our friends to come to our assistance we must be prepared to support them when they ask.

We must begin to build bridges between our communities. We must write for each other's papers; attend each other's meetings; set up links of communication and friendship so that the next time a community asks for our support, we will respond together. Because it is only by acting together that we can begin to fight racism.

Theresa group reaches Montreal

By Thomas Panakal

Montreal: When Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo it was also for her service in other parts of the world including Montreal.

Half-way around the globe in Quebec, Mother Teresa of Calcutta is a source of inspiration to several people who wish to dedicate themselves to the service of the poor, the sick and the dying.

Father Gustave Houle of Montreal speaks of her as "a prophet of our times." He added: "She is really a prophet. She's not bringing something new. She is recalling what you've read in the Bible. You can't talk about her faith. What is her faith? It's not an ideology. It's a way of life."

The 61-year-old Father Houle organized Mother Teresa's Co-Workers in Quebec about a year ago as part of world-wide attempts to help the poor and the sick. Since then his project has mushroomed.

Mother Teresa started the Missionary Sisters of Charity in 1950 in order to spread her work throughout the world. For the past 30 years she has dedicated her life to the poor of Calcutta.

Anyone can become a co-worker in Montreal, anyone without distinction of race or colour. There are well over 200 co-workers who have to adhere to strict duties.

A co-worker has to be a man of

prayer. He/she has to nourish prayer through the reading of the Bible. Co-workers should also attend a monthly reunion of all other workers.

The chief organizer of the Montreal group, Father Houle, heard about the work of Mother Teresa in the early 1970s. Later he wanted to spread the message of the Yugoslavia-born nun. Father Houle met Mother Teresa in Detroit on June 22 last year.

Mother Teresa arrived in Oslo on December 8 to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in the name of the "poorest of the poor." She said this: "I think the whole world has recognized that the works of love are the works of peace and that the poor of the world are our brothers and sisters, also created for greater things."

Since Mother Teresa won the award the poor have received more attention than ever in various parts of the world including Montreal. Father Houle's work in the city is also an inspiration to others.

TWO-DECADE-OLD SPY RING UNEARTHED

New Delhi (IBS) - Excavation goes on by counter-espionage agencies in an attempt to completely unearth a spy ring believed to have been operating in the country for about 20 years.

The latest "find" is an Indian Army captain, arrested on suspicion from a forward command area.

Telugu Association for North America

Telugu Association of North America (TANA) was incorporated as a federation of all Telugu Organizations in North America. The following Board of Directors were elected:

V.M. Rao Tummala - President
Bandaru S. Reddy - Vice-President
Premchand Duggirala - Vice-President
Tirupatiah Tella - Secretary
Shankar N. Planjery - Treasurer

Dr. S.K. Vadlamudi - Director
Dr. C.R. Kakarla - Director
Dr. V.R. Anumolu - Director
Mrs. Vinatha Elgonda - Director
Mrs. Lakshmi Cherukuri - Director

A meeting of the Board of Directors of TANA was held on December 12, 1979 at Chicago, Illinois.

It was decided to invite all Telugu Associations in United States and Canada to join TANA. Telugu communities (with five families or more) can also join as members of TANA. Many major Telugu Associations such as Chicago and Detroit Telugu Associations have already joined as members.

It was also decided to start a Telugu Foundation as a part of TANA. This charitable foundation

They were elected

INDIA CANADA ASSOCIATION OF SASKATCHEWAN

Advisory Council:

Honorary President: Dr. Lloyd Barber, President, University of Regina.

Patron: Dr. Krishna Kumar.

Executive Members:

Past President: Pabitra Sen
President: Ved Arora
Vice-President: Suresh Ram
Secretary: Anand Vaid
Assistant Secretary: Renu Sharma
Treasurer: Ashok Sili
Public Relations Secretary: Krishan Kapila
External Coordinator: Ashok Jami and

Members at Large:

Dr. Goel, P.C. Jalwal, Ajit Madhur, Sohan Matharu, Rajula Pandya, Santosh Talwar, Dharam Thakkar and Pardeep Vohra.

SIKH CULTURAL SOCIETY OF METROPOLITAN WINDSOR

President: Sajan Singh Bhangee
Vice-President: Avtar Singh Jammu
Secretary: Hargurdev Singh Randhawa
Treasurer: Harjap Singh Sikana
Public Relations: Gurmit Singh Balra

REBEL NAGA SHOT DEAD BY COLLEAGUES

Kohima, (UPI) - "Captain" Ter Bahadur of the "Federal Underground Army" was shot dead by his own colleagues somewhere in Northern Burma last week for his "misbehaviour under the influence of liquor," according to reports reaching here from across the border.

"Captain" Bahadur, who was a sepoy of the Assam Rifles, an Indian para military unit, deserted his detachment from Wangti in Mon district bordering Burma on February 12 last after he was censured by his colleagues and senior officials for his erratic behaviour.

From bidi maker to millionaire

New Delhi (IBS) - A poor bidi maker and tobacco seller has struck a windfall when he scooped the Delhi Lottery's Rs. 15-lakh prize recently.

Fazur Rahman, 40, sells bidi and tobacco on the footpath in front of Patna Medical College. He was standing near a lottery agent when a customer did not have two-rupees to buy a ticket. Rahman, took the ticket himself and won the jackpot.

NO MAHARAJA LOUNGE

New Delhi (IBS) - Air India will dispense with its Maharaja Lounge in the Boeing 747 aircraft to create more than 30 seats in the economy class. The decision was taken by the Union Government recently. The Jumbo has 382 seats currently. This includes 358 in the economy group and 24 in the first class.

Six months for cruel immigration scheme

A man who cooked up a "cruel and heartless" scheme which took advantage of the desperation of residents of India for jobs in Canada was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail.

Pleaded guilty

County court judge Elmer Smith said Hassan Aery's phoney program - Opportunities Overseas - was a fraud of "some magnitude" - a very lucrative scheme if it had worked.

The 42-year-old Aery, formerly of India, had pleaded guilty to duping persons in India into believing he could get them jobs here. He took out ads in Indian newspapers and his sales pitch read in part, "because we are doing business on such a vast scale, it is never impossible for us to find a suitable job for you to suit your skills and talent."

Applicants were asked to send

\$25 to cover "overhead expenses."

Assistant Crown attorney Rick Mosley said the scheme was heartless and vicious because it preyed on desperate persons who were particularly vulnerable to a sales pitch for a job.

Mosley said the scheme, which operated from May to July last year, must have diminished Canada's stature in the eyes of the public of India. The prosecutor said a jail sentence was required to show Canada can't be used as a base to prey on persons of the Third World.

Mosley said any economic gain from the scheme by Aery, a native of India and now a Canadian citizen, could not be proven. No one had actually travelled from India to Canada trying to get a job.

[The Journal]

Durga h for Los

New Delhi (IBS) - An exquisitely carved Durga idol, two-feet high, has been gifted to the Los Angeles Museum by a renowned Calcutta artist Ananto Mahapatra. The idol is made of pure pith, and its special feature is just the Durga image carved with sword in hand, but traditional setting of Lakshmi Narayana on either side, elephant-headed Ganapati, his mouse and Kartik with peacock, as also the lion seen at the fall of demon Mahishasur, and the entire carving one-piece artwork.

The artwork is the gift of Indian community to the city of Los Angeles. It took when Durga Puja was celebrated with much pomp and ceremony by the community there last year and the award-winning Calcutta artist was commissioned to create the image. He

Paprosk priorit

Ottawa - The following lights were contained in a report by the Hon. Steve Pa to the House of Commons: ing Committee on Communications and Culture in which spoke to his priorities for Canada's multiculturalism and activities since becoming Minister of State for Multiculturalism.

- newly set up provincial committees formed through the Indian Consultative Committee. Multiculturalism will have and ongoing contacts with cultural Councils which are appointed by Provincial Governments. This will enable Multiculturalism Director to conduct more consultative matters of mutual interest further enhance federal-provincial cooperation.

- the provincial component committees of the new 100 Canadian Consultative Committee on Multiculturalism will

Indian je

New Delhi (IBS) - India and jewellery valued at million, is being taken to for an exhibition.

Kuwait is the largest importer of gold and jewellery from India. Exports in 1970-79 amounted to Rs 24.6 million out of India's outflow of Rs 54 million.

The Kuwait exhibition followed up of two ventures in Dhabhi and Dubai in November. Jewellery worth Rs 11.3 million was sold there.

The gold and jewellery from Kuwait will be drawn from the corners of the country, re

Sikh

New Delhi (IBS) - Narinder Marway, a Sikh student recently acquitted of carrying a steel bangle 'the kara' on his arm as being an offensive weapon. The jury dismissed the charge that the young man, carrying the 'weapon' without legal sanction. The counsel submitted that the kara is a symbol of the Sikh faith, and by no stretch of imagination could it be an offensive weapon.

Mr. Marway was arrested in December, following an attack by white students on him. They had spat on him and scuffle ensued, in the course of which one student was injured. The prosecution

Now it's the Law. You can no longer drive without insurance.

The Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act came into effect on December 1st, 1979. Now Ontario residents must have insurance to register any motor vehicle. Drivers can no longer pay \$150 into the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund and register a vehicle without insurance. The MVAC Fund did not provide insurance; it compensated the victim of an accident and made the driver responsible for payment of the claim.

The deadline for car registration renewal is February 29, 1980.

To register any motor vehicle you must have a minimum of \$100,000 third party liability insurance. If you want more information on the new Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act, pick up a pamphlet at Vehicle Licensing Offices and Driver Examination Centres, or write to (call collect 1-416-963-1111):

Consumer Information Centre
Ministry of Consumer
and Commercial Relations

555 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2H6



Ontario

Frank Drea,
Minister of Consumer
and Commercial Relations
William Davis, Premier

Durga headed for Los Angeles

New Delhi (IBS) - An exquisitely carved Durga idol, two-feet high, has been gifted to the Los Angeles Museum by a renowned Calcutta artist Ananto Malakar. The idol is made of pure white pith, and its special feature is not just the Durga image complete with sword in hand, but its traditional setting of Lakshmi and Saraswati on either side, the elephant-headed Ganapati with his house and Karthik with his peacock, as also the lion scowling at the fallid demon Mahishasura and the entire carving is a one-piece artwork.

The artwork is the gift of the Indian community to the museum of Los Angeles. It took place when Durga Puja was celebrated with much pomp and ceremony by the community there, this year, and the award-winning Calcutta artist was commissioned to create the image. He used

pith, which he felt was the material most suited to withstand the long jet journey from Calcutta to the city of Angeles.

The same idol was used in the traditional celebration of Durga Puja, with one change. After the goddess has completed her mission on Earth, in the fiery, combustible form she takes of the avenger, she returns to her calm, peaceful nature and goes into the river. Tradition finds the idols being consigned to the waters but this time in Los Angeles the community departed from the past the artwork was preserved instead of being immersed in the waters.

While the idol was gifted to the Los Angeles museum, a symbol of Durga in an earthen pot filled with rice was drowned in the mighty Pacific Ocean.

Paproski's priorities

Ottawa - The following highlights were contained in a statement by the Hon. Steve Paproski to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Communications and Culture in which he spoke to his priorities for Canada's multiculturalism policies and activities since becoming Minister of State for Multiculturalism.

- newly set up provincial components formed through the Canadian Consultative Committee on Multiculturalism will have direct and ongoing contacts with Multicultural Councils which are appointed by Provincial Governments. This will enable the Multiculturalism Directorate to conduct more consultations on matters of mutual interest and further enhance federal-provincial cooperation.

- the provincial components and committees of the new 100-person Canadian Consultative Committee on Multiculturalism will pro-

vide Mr. Paproski with a badly needed focus by being his eyes and ears across Canada;

- Because there are far too many grant categories with a maze of criteria, he has asked his officials to reduce the number of grant categories and to simplify the criteria;

- Officials in the Multiculturalism Directorate have also been asked to undertake a comprehensive review of the Multiculturalism Program;

- Mr. Paproski trusts that the review of cultural policy will underline the social importance on multiculturalism thus making it more acceptable to all Canadians even those who until now treated it with some reservations;

- Mr. Paproski has requested a review of multicultural advertising programs to ensure that principles of sound management are followed.

Indian jewels for Kuwait

New Delhi (IBS) - Indian gold and jewellery valued at Rs. 25 million, is being taken to Kuwait for an exhibition.

Kuwait is the largest importer of gold and jewellery from India. Exports in 1970-79 amounted to Rs 24.6 million out of India's total outflow of Rs 54 million.

The Kuwait exhibition-fair, is a follow-up of two ventures at Abu Dhabi and Dubai in November. Jewellery worth Rs 11.3 million were sold there.

The gold and jewellery flown to Kuwait will be drawn from all corners of the country, represent-

ing centuries-old tradition, style and technique - a variety no one single city in the country can match. After this exhibition, another one will be held in February-March. Bids to participate in two fairs at New York and Basel in Switzerland are also under study. India wants to also hold a gold and jewellery exhibition at Brussels, Belgium and Frankfurt in West Germany.

The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, HHEC, which is handling the Indian end of all the fairs, has a short-term promotion campaign in view at which it wants to sell Indian gold and jewellery to the affluent West.

Sikh youth freed

New Delhi (IBS) Narinder Singh Marway, a Sikh student, was recently acquitted of carrying a steel bangle 'the kara' on his arm as being an offensive weapon. The jury dismissed the police charge that the young man was carrying the 'weapon' without legal sanction. The defence counsel submitted that the 'kara' is a symbol of the Sikh religion and worn by everyone of that faith; and by no stretch of imagination could it be called an offensive weapon.

Mr. Marway was arrested last December, following, ironically, an attack by white students on him. They had spat on his face, and scuffle ensued, in the course of which one student suffered injuries. The prosecution contended

that the Sikh youth hit the attacker with the "weapon". The defence, in turn contended, that the attackers had set about their victim in a body, using a crowbar, which they hit him on the head with. That the youth had a gash requiring four stitches on his forehead was of no consequence to the cops who arrested him and charged him with possessing a weapon.

CAPITAL CAPITALISTS

New Delhi (IBS) - Delhi has more than 19,000 capitalists.

A report shows that the metropolis of India has more 'lakh and crorepati' than the entire \$,76,000 villages in the country - here just 16,000 people paid wealth tax.

Indo-Canadians praised

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS MADE AT THE DINNER MEETING OF THE INDO-CANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By the Honourable George R. McEague, Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet and M.P.P. for Dufferin-Simcoe

First let me say that I am very pleased to be invited to be the Chamber's Guest Speaker here this evening. I am also pleased to bring the greetings of the Premier of the Province, William Davis, and to extend his best wishes to you at this time.

As Members of the Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce, you are very valuable to the commercial community in Ontario. It comes as something of a surprise to many people to learn that well over 90 different groups of Canadians claim an East Indian origin. While these groups differ in language and custom, they have settled well here in Canada and are making an excellent contribution.

Represented in your community are doctors, lawyers, accountants, financial analysts, teachers, dentists, and a great deal more of you who are engaged in business and commerce.

All of this reflects a most important aspect of life in Canada - where we are able to peacefully disagree with each other while still respecting each other's right to those opinions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I know that an audience of East Indians can be made up of as many groups as there are in the 10 provinces of Canada. But we are united by the realization that we are Canadians - either by virtue of birth or choice - and I believe that together, we can show we are worthy of a citizenship that is the envy of countless millions around this globe.

Ever since the days of the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, we have had the courage as a country (both in Federal and Provincial jurisdictions), to celebrate the differences in culture and tradition and background which make up the racial fabric of our nation. We have done so because we chose a different path from that pursued by our American neighbours.

We embraced the view that one could advance and deepen one's love of Canada through a sense of security and freedom with respect to cultural pursuit and cultural difference.

I believe that fundamental position still holds true not only for our society here in Ontario, but for Canadians from coast to coast. It was not only the right position for government to take, but it was very much in the interest of the kind of society we were in the process of building and the population trends which were then shaping the Canadian society of the future.

If differences were stressed, they were stressed because they enriched our cultural reality and did so in a fashion that enriched the lives of all Canadians.

I would like to advance the view that these differences must be counter-balanced by a comparable effort to stress those things that all residents of this Province have in common. By so doing, I believe we will advance the citizenship and society we all share.

You see, I believe it is a mistake to create a perception on the part of both the public at large and minority groups themselves that, somehow, minority groups are a special class of citizens. There are too many countries in this world where divisions based on

class or religion or political affiliation determine special classes of citizens in a fashion that can be objectionable, discriminatory and oppressive.

I know you will agree with me that that is not the kind of citizenship we want to advance in Ontario - your Province and mine.

Citizenship is, therefore, very much a give-and-take proposition. It is not only a sense of protection and community and co-operation, but a sense of opportunity, contribution, and the capacity to make one's own way.

In Ontario, we have a very rapidly changing society. Demographic changes will produce some strains as our society becomes older and as lifestyles change. Although there is generally a record level of job creation, we have a higher proportion of people wanting to enter the work force to make their own way and shape their own careers.

To understand some of the perceptions that other Canadians have of East Indians, one must realize how little the average Canadian knows about India and its history. Professor Spellman, President of the Institute of Asian Cultures at the University of Windsor, pointed out in a recent paper that we tend to think of the great cultures of the Punjabis, of the Malayalees, of the Bengalis, of the Maharashtrians, as being mixed into one huge jumble.

Toronto women win first prize

The Association of Women of Indian Origin in Canada (AWIC), won first prize at the Festive Breads competition held at Toronto's Harbourfront on Sunday, December 2, 1979. Sponsored by Fleischmann's and participated in by many ethnic groups, the event was attended by an estimated 5,000 people. Harbourfront officials consider the event one of their great successes of 1979.

AWIC's display consisted of three main categories: the chief of these being a traditional THALI, complete with PAAN and finger bowl. The second section consisted of various types of unleavened breads, ranging from NAAN and MAKKEHI KI ROTI to PULKA and PURI. Myriad types of MITAI completed the exhibit.

No small artistic effort contributed to the success of the stall. Exquisite flower arrangements, colourful rice RANGOLI, intricate ALPANAS, and platters with interesting textures and designs complemented the spread of delicacies. The culinary and artistic

skills came from within AWIC's membership.

As revealed in the prize giving speech, judges were pressed to choose between AWIC's creativity and rapport, and the Francophone and Ukrainian competitors' skillful baking; deciding ultimately to divide the award between the three groups.

AWIC is an active Toronto women's group which aims to foster interaction between Canadians with origins within and outside India; to promote a positive image of the community; to develop members' leadership qualities; and to aid in humanitarian causes. Says one energetic member, "It is through community events such as the Festive Breads competition that we can increase awareness and appreciation of our culture by addressing a cross section of the public; while simultaneously educating ourselves in the lifestyles of fellow Canadians."

But there are remarkable similarities as well.

I do not need to remind you of the Punjabi proverb which says that the best life is to be a farmer; second is to have your own business; and the worst of all is to work for someone else.

As a farmer and businessman myself, I can tell you that this is precisely the same opinion that has prevailed in the communities of my riding since it was first settled in the last century.

Christine Almeida

Big diamond found

Panna, Madhya Pradesh, Dec. 30 (UNI) - Panna has yielded another king sized diamond. The Panna diamond mines are famous for the large diamonds they have yielded in the past.

The new diamond weighs 24.60 carats - 0.5 more than the diamond "Vijay" found in Mahammad Rasool in the early six-

ties. The diamond was struck by Babulal Chaurasia as his plot of leased land November 12 about 12 km from Panna.

Babulal is one of the 9,403 lease holders who are engaged in digging for diamonds.

AWARDS FOR NON-HINDI WRITERS

New Delhi (IBS) - thirty-one writers from non-Hindi speaking areas, whose mother tongue is not Hindi, have won awards from the Central Ministry of Education and Culture.

Each one of the winners get a cash prize of Rs 1,500 as a token of appreciation for their literary work in the Hindi language.

More than 100 non-Hindi authors have won this award so far since 1966-67.

VEDANTA SOCIETY OF TORONTO

Vedanta Society of Toronto will have the following programs in January.

January 13, 1980: Special Programme Swami Vivekananda's birthday.

January 20, 1980: A Dialogue in Knowledge.

January 27, 1980: Study Circle, Bhagvat Gita, chapter 18.

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Match for Canada settled 46 years Kayasth engineer. Has boy 15 girl 11. Photograph, family background, personal details required. Apply M-1654, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Jat Sikh, staff nurse, fair complexion, recently visiting her sister in Canada. Only immigrant may apply with photo. Please write complete details M-1655, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable Christian boy, settled in Canada or U.S. for a beautiful Christian girl, 26, M.A., B.Ed. Reply with bio-data to M-1656, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match wanted for a pretty, attractive, professional Hindu girl, 27, holds good position in Ontario. Boy's merits main consideration. Write with returnable photograph to M-1657, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondences invited for a bright, beautiful, well educated and Canadian citizen girl, 33. Sister and brother-in-law, well settled near Hamilton, Ont. Caste immaterial but Christian boy preferred. Reply with details and photo to M-1658, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a girl, 27, M.A., B.Ed (India), presently on a visit in Canada. Reply M-1659, The Canadian India Times.

Uncle seeking suitably qualified match (29-32) for good-looking Bengali Kayastha girl, 25, interior designer, resident in Montreal. Correspond at 3485 Durocher.

M.A., B.Ed Panjabi Sikh girl, 29, invites correspondence for a suitable match. Please send details to Post Box 570, Calmar, Alberta.

Suitable match for fair, good-looking, slim, Christian girl, 27, 5'-4". University graduate, well settled in Canada. Prefer well educated, professional man. Write details with returnable recent full size photo. Apply P.O. Box 5074, Postal Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1N5 Canada.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for an innocently divorced Rajput girl, 25, sweet, homely, attractive, M.A. Economics, working in States. Caste no bar. Write M-1598, The Canadian India Times.

Professionally qualified, Canada/U.S. Jat Sikh match for highly qualified Canadian citizen girl, 24 years, 5'-3". Full particulars with photo at first instance. M-1614, The Canadian India Times.

Walla girl, fair complexion, higher secondary, 5'2", 28, visiting her brother in Toronto, invites early alliance. Phone No: 763-1515 or 769-4830.

Correspondence is invited from young Jat Sikh men with modern outlook, in the pursuit of a career in medicine, dentistry, engineering, law, etc. for introduction to our beautiful, slim, 19 year daughter currently enrolled in dentistry. Family well settled in Canada. Please supply full information and recent photo in first letter. Strict confidence is assured. Write M-1641, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted an attractive match for a handsome young man (Muslim) from Syria but Canadian Citizen, very capable draftsman and technician. Write M-1645, The Canadian India Times.

Nice girl required for Hindu 28, professionally qualified accountant. Please write M-1642, The Canadian India Times

Executive, tall, very handsome, fair complexion, chemical engineering doctorate, north Indian Hindu, 34, divorced, no children, U.S. citizen, very well settled, owns home. Write in confidence with returnable recent picture M-1653, The Canadian India Times.

THE COFFEE CURE

New Delhi (IBS) - Coffee is supposed to be a harmful drink. Yet scientific findings point out that if a person takes an average of three cups of coffee per day 8 ounces each all the caffeine gets actively metabolised.

Study also shows that caffeine helps kill or inhibit the type-3 virus which caused polio.

Paproski promises action

Toronto - The Hon. Steve Paproski, Minister of State for Multiculturalism told members of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM) in Toronto that he has made a commitment to get the whole of the federal government involved in the development of Canada as a pluralistic society.

"The multiculturalism policy

and program of this government will become one of the tools for social change and not merely a political ploy." Mr. Paproski promised in a speech to the Council members who are attending a national meeting at the Park Plaza Hotel in Toronto this weekend.

Mr. Paproski also told the members that he will be relying on them to provide him with a

source of independent advice on the government's multiculturalism policy and its relevance to Canadian aspirations.

Mr. Paproski asked the members to establish committees within the Council to study and make recommendations on questions relating to equal opportunities, multicultural education, the media, youth involvement

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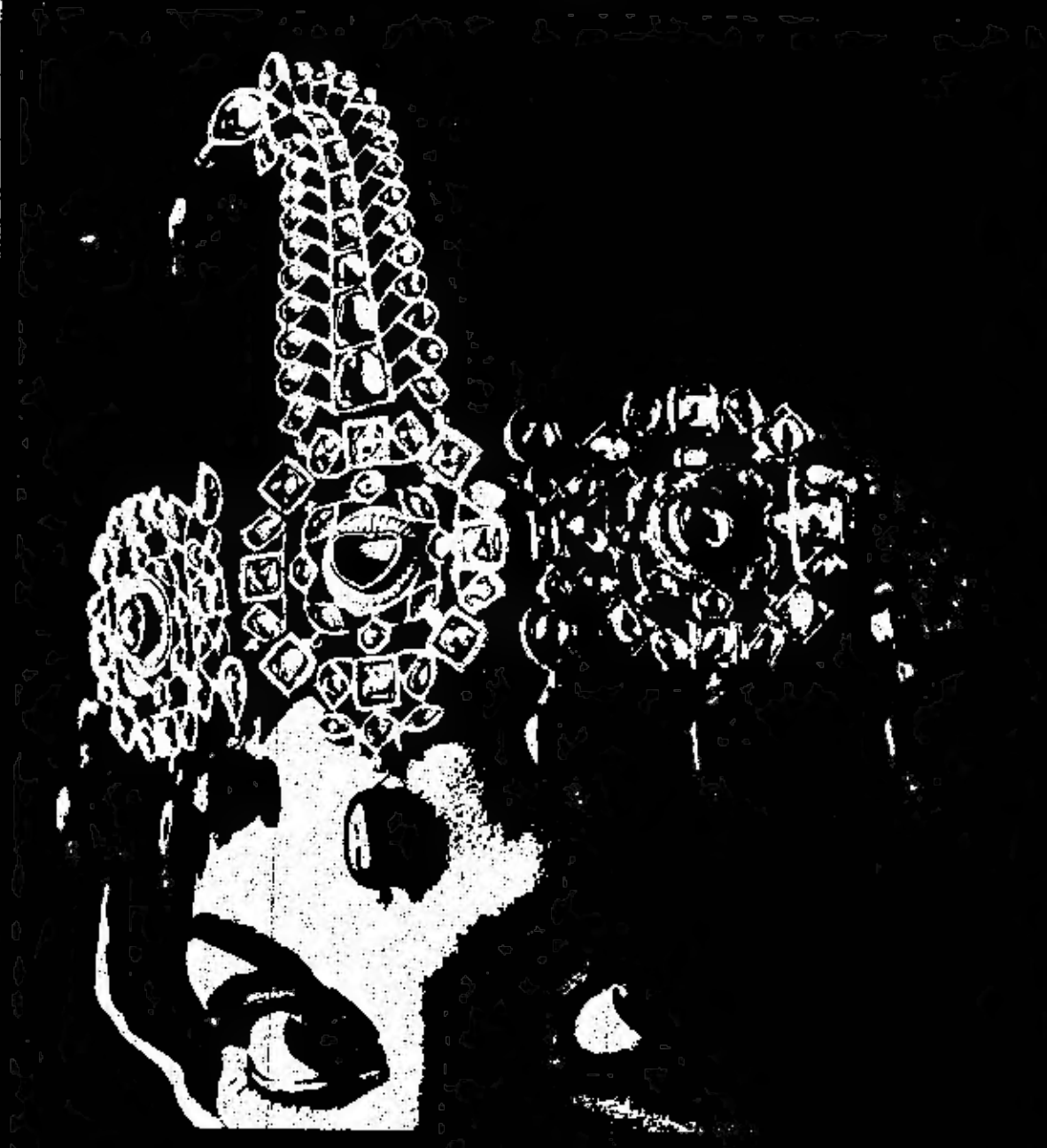
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JANUARY 1980

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